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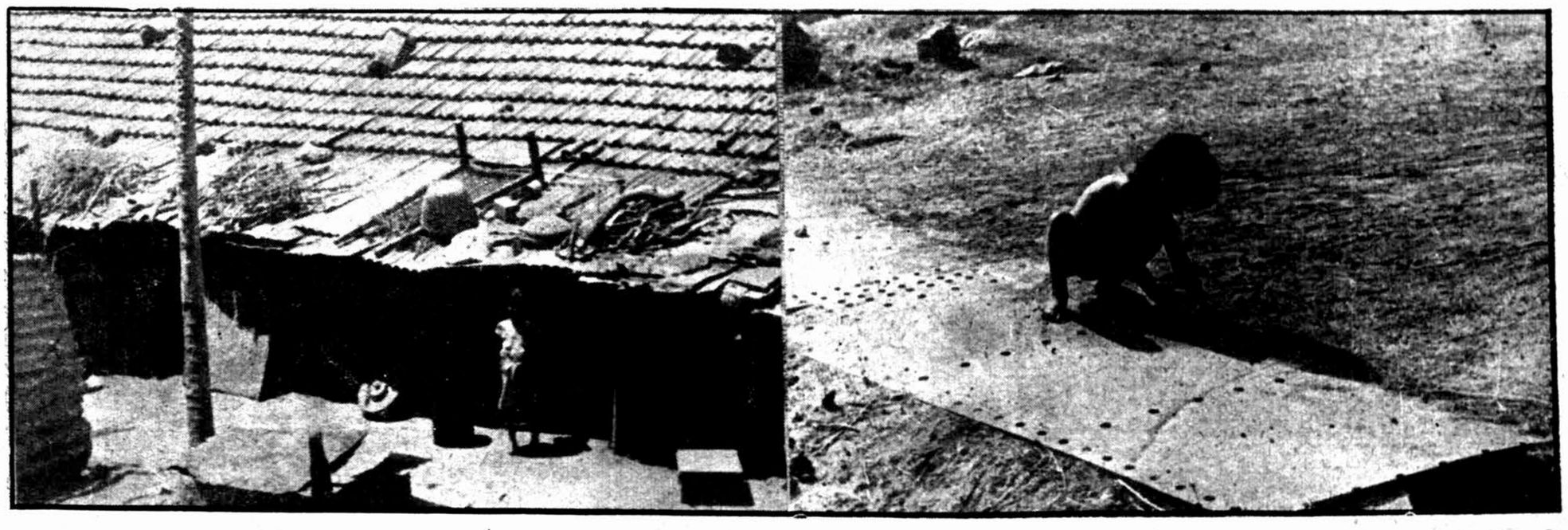
LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

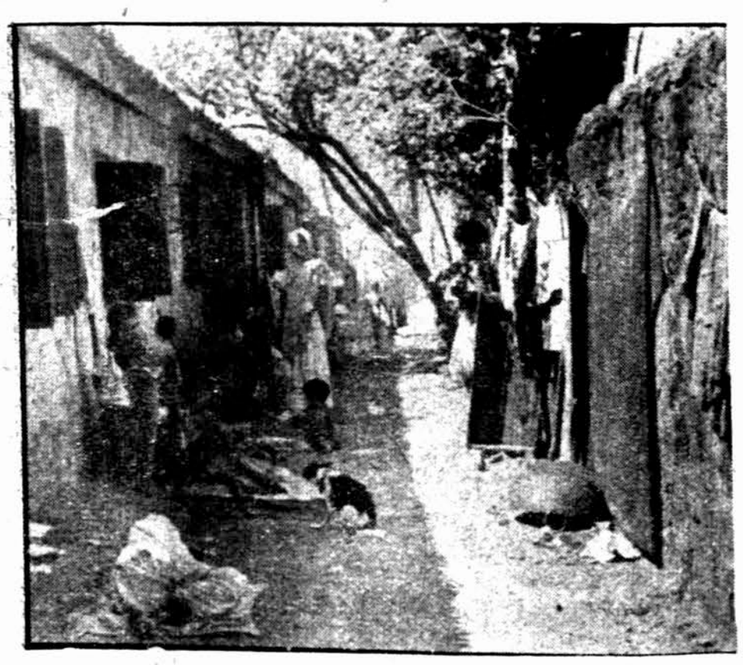
BUDHA'S BLESSING

"Two Thirds Of A Nation"

President Roosevelt recently spoke of the miserable housing conditions suffered by "one-third of A Nation" in American cities. In India the conditions depicted below may be said to be the fate of two-thirds of the Nation. Below we reproduce scenes in a working class district of Bombay—the other side of Bombay The Beautiful!!



Dark and dingy houses .... children have to play near the open gutter ....



Narrow streets, seldom cleaned ..... the communal water-tap ..... open refuse carts clattering by .....

... and yet they like to keep these green plants about the house ..... the cinema provides one method of escape from a wretched existence .....

.... but they are learning to read and write .... And one day these undernourished children may grow into upright citizens, conscious of their rights. Then they shall refuse to live in such conditions.

Photos—D. G. Tendulkar.

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PROBLEM OF INDIA'S DEFENCE

Plans For National Movement: Indianise And Save Sixteen Crores

TILL the Twentieth Century, wars had been a marginal business, fought upon 'fronts', the ordinary citizens living in comparative security behind the fighting lines. But aerial warfare and long-range guns have totally metamorphosed warfare.

By Prof. K. R. R. SASTRY M. A., M. L.

Propaganda as a war-weapon, and the danger of social mutiny under war-stress have now made the entire surface of a belligerent country a theatre of war.

Like the hordes of Chengiz-khan or the human tornado of the Gothic invasions which overwhelmed Rome, it can be said that whole nations are now on the war-path. This is explicable when we consider the carnage incidental to fights on a modern scale.

Unlimited Man-Power

At this juncture, India's virile and unlimited man-power needs to be mobilised and organised to the highest pitch of efficiency. In the quality of physical courage our men are not wanting. The tall, bearded Sikhs, the spirited Mussulmans of the Punjab, the clean profiled Rajputs of Mewar and Marwar, the sturdy upstanding tribesmen of the frontier, the diminutive but square-built Gurkha, the noble-looking Dogra, the thin and wiry Mahratta, and the dark heavily built men of Central India, are as well endowed with bravery as any other people in the world. The early victories of the Europeans in India were due in a large measure to superior equipment, (especially in artillery) and better organization, supported by black treachery, divided counsel and lack of leadership in the Indian Camp. The battles of Aliwal and Gujarat showed what stuff the Indian sepoy trained in scientific warfare was made of. The reputation made by the Indians in the subsequent Burmese, Tibetan and Boer wars has been brilliantly sustained in Flanders, Gallipoli, and Mesopotamia.

16 Crores Can Be Saved

The Indian army consists of about 170,000 sepoys and about 60,000 members of the English garrison, rather appropriately called "The army in India." The cost of maintaining one British soldier is at present roughly Rs. 1,300 per year, the corresponding figure for an Indian sepoy is about Rs. 400. Taking the annual army expenditure at 50 crores of rupees, it is easily seen that the foreign garrison accounts for about 16 crores or about a third of the Defence Budget. 'In the New Deal with England, the cost of the garrison should be transferred to the British tax-payer'. If this is done, the saving to the Indian exchequer would be about 16 crores and out of this an additional army equal in strength to the existing indigenous forces can be maintained with facility. Apart from this, the actual saving which can be effected through Indianization, economies in troop transports and by tightening generally the reins of army expenditure will be considerable. It is urgently necessary that the peace-time strength of the Indian army should be raised to 5,00,000 men, divided into five armies of about 10 divisions each. The five armies should be disposed of as under, two in the West Coast, one in the North, another in the East and the fifth in the Central regions as a reserve. At present, the bulk of the Indian Forces is stationed in the North-West, the Punjab, Baluchistan, and the Frontier are strewn about with cantonments, bristling with barracks, parade grounds and armouries, and administration blocks.

The Russian Bogey

This concentration of troops in one corner of India, giving the army headquarters a sort of lop-sided stance, is due to several reasons. The Russian bogey was originally responsible for this north-western concentration as well as in some measure for the shifting of the Imperial head-quarters to Delhi. When Russia became a war-time ally and subsequently a mere stricken and chaotic geographical expression, the Afghan menace was painted large on the popular imagination.

The Frontier Problem

When Afghanistan in its turn tasted the bitter pills of defeat and internal strife, a new bugbear was created for the delectation of our militarists in the shape of the "Frontier Problem." Indian opinion has always held that this exaggerated threat from the Waziri and Afridi tribesmen has been a sort of red herring drawn across the trail of Indian public opinion by imperial propagandists. It is high time it is given its 'coup de grace' and accorded a decent burial. As regards the frontiermen, they only want to be left alone and not made the victims of the British desire to use their territory as an exercising ground, for the British troops. In case, a national government is established in India, the tribesmen are likely to shed their suspicion and pugnacity and co-operate in the general defence and rehabilitation of the country.

The Italian Menace

Our main danger is from further west, where Italy is gradually obtaining a vice-like grip on the Mediterranean basin and threatening English dominance in the Near and Middle East. Mussolini, the puissant lord of the land—locked sea, and Mussolini, the refulgent sword of Islam, together from a combination which is causing much uneasy fluttering in the British dovecotes.

In his more expansive moments, the Italian dictator claims that he can put under the colours as many as six million men at a time. Since Italy's population is only 42 millions, this claim implies that he has large potential recruits among his coloured subjects. From Abyssinia, Lybia, Eritrea, and Somaliland he can gather together excellent fighting staff, for the Moors of Libya' the Bantus of Somaliland and the Ethiopians have always been noted for their dash and courage when given proper leadership.

Need For A Reserve Force

If India is to organize an effective resistance against this powerful threat, then it is clear that an army of 5,00,000 is totally inadequate. A reserve force of another half a million should be organized with arms and full equipment for this number. In the event of a menace to our liberties, this Reserve should be immediately mobilised so that we shall have a million men ready to battle for our country's freedom. 'The problem of energising, in a military sense, our impressive human resources is one which demands an urgent solution.

Lack Of Popular Enthusiasm

In India, so far no systematic effort has been made to create a popular fervour for military service. Until a spontaneous enthusiasm is generated among the mass of the people, the problem of national security will be impossible of solution. The day is past when battles can be fought and won by a handful of pro-

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Did Plato Believe In Karma?

India's Influence On Western Thought; Shakespeare 'Plagiarized' Buddhist Plot!

By Dr. RADHAKUMUD MOOKERJI

Dr. Radhakumud Mookerji is an acknowledged authority on ancient Indian History. In course of this article he has made some thought-provoking observations.

Homer and the Vedic Society, Pythagoras and the doctrine of 'Ahimsa,' Plato's belief in 'Karma,' Buddhism and Neo-Platonism. Aesop's Fables and Hindu folklore, and Chancer, La Fontaine and Shakespeare as 'plagiarists'—are some of the highly controversial subjects on which the learned Doctor has something interesting to say.

INDIA'S influence on Western thought is a part of the larger fact of her intercourse with the West. The usual belief is that isolation rather than intercourse with foreign countries has moulded India's history. That isolation is to some extent the product of her geography. Nature shut off India by mountain-barriers in the north and seas on the south. Yet India has had constant and vital communication with the world outside by both land and sea. In earliest times, as shown by archaeological discoveries, India had developed in the Indus Valley a chalcolithic civilization intimately associated with contemporary civilizations in Mesopotamia and Asia Minor.

Ancient Trade And Commerce

Commerce in commodities brought in its wake commerce in ideas. The Indus seals marked by the humped bull and other specifically Indian products have been unearthed at Ur and other sites in layers of 2800 B.C. Inscriptions at Boghaskoi in Cappadocia show the Hittite worship of the Vedic gods, Indra, Varuna, Mitra and the twin Nasatyas, in 1400 B.C. In 975 B.C. Hiram, King of Tyre, despatched his fleet of "ships of Tarshish" from the port of Ezion Geber at the head of the Gulf of Akaba in the Red Sea to the port of Ophir for a supply of "ivory, apes, and peacocks." There may be a controversy as to the location of this ancient port of Ophir, but none as to the imports being Indian. The trade in peacocks with Babylon is expressly referred to in the "Baveru Jataka" telling of Indian merchants sailing out of sight of land for months in that trade. The "Rig-Veda" mentions merchants going to sea for the sake of gain, galleys of a hundred oars and shipwrecked persons "without support of land". The Phoenicians of the Levant were the pioneers of this trade in the Western world and the Dravidians on the Indian side. Besides Surparaka (modern Sopara), Bhrigu Kachchha (Broach) was another ancient port of Western India.

The Persian Intervention

Persia soon intervened between India and the West. The Eastern conquests of Cyrus, the Achaemenean Emperor (558-530 B.C.) included the district called Gandaritis—Gandhara (Herodotus, I, 153 and 177) while Cyrus himself is stated to have died from wounds received in a battle with "the Indians" (Ctesias, Frag. 37, ed. Gilmore). According to Xenophon Cyropaedia, I, 1, 4), Cyrus "brought under his sway Bactrians and Indians" and extended his authority to the Erythraean Sea"—the Indian Ocean. The inscriptions of Darius (522-486 B.C.) at Persepolis (518-515 B.C.) and Naksh-i-Rustam (515 B.C.) "mention Hi (n) du or" Punjab as part of his dominion. According to Herodotus (III. 94), this part of India was the twentieth satrapy in Darius's empire and contributed a third of its total revenue, estimated at 360 talents of gold-dust—over a million pounds sterling. This gold was derived partly from the washings of the Indus beds, markedly auriferous in those days (V. Ball in "Indian Antiquary", August, 1884) and partly from what Herodotus calls "the gold-digging ants" supposed to be the Tibetan mastiffs digging up gold ("cf. Paippilika" gold mentioned in the "Mahabharata.") Herodotus (IV. 44) also tells of a naval expedition despatched by Darius in 517 B.C. under Scylax to explore the Indus after he had established his hold on the Indus Valley Xerxes (486-465 B.C.) took advantage of his Indian provinces to secure an Indian contingent to fight his battles in Greece. It comprised "Gandharians" as well as "Indians". These Indian troops, the first to fight on European soil, marched through the bloody defiles of Thermopylae and rendered such a good account of themselves that after the retreat of Xerxes they were detained by the Persian commander Mardonius (Abbott's "History of Greece," Vol. II) for his Boeotian campaign. In 330 B.C. Darius III indented upon India for soldiers to fight for him at Arbela against Alexander; some of them fought under the Satrap of Bactria; others, "the mountainous Indians", were led by the Satrap of Arachosia. Thus the Persian Empire greatly facilitated Indian contact with the West.

Early Influence On Greek Thought

Aryan language, culture, manners and customs offer points of similarity to those of the Indo-Germanic peoples of ancient Europe. Sanskrit is akin in words and concepts to Greek and Latin. Vedic society agrees with Homeric in many points: society consisting of a number of patriarchal families and made up of tribes; the descent of highlanders upon the docile people of the plains who are conquered and subdued to their culture; worship of the gods of the "Upper Air" in both, Father Heaven (Jupiter, Dyaus, Pitar), Mother Earth (Prithivi), the wide expanse of Heaven (Varuna), the Dawn (Aurora, Ushas) or the Sun (Helios, Surya). Even the heroes of Homer were charioteers like those of "Mahabharata." Indian thought early influenced Greek philosophy. The simple eschatology presented by Homer did not satisfy the growing sense of the mysteries of life and demand for their solution. The pioneers of this new thought were the Ionian Greeks of Asia Minor who were in intimate touch with Persia and through Persia with India where the Ionians were called "Yavanas." Panini (c. 750 B.C.) refers to the Greek script as "Yavanani lipi." Thales of Miletus, the founder of Greek philosophy, was followed by philosophers like Xenophanes, Parmenides, and Zeno, who, like the Rishis of the 'Vedas' and 'Upanishads,' sought for the One Ultimate Reality behind the Many and founded Greek metaphysics.

The Orphic Movement

This Eleatic School was followed by the Orphic movement, marked by some kind of pantheism, insistence on the soul in preference to the body in which the soul is supposed to be imprisoned and the consequent yearning of the soul for release from that prison. Orphism is traced to Pherecydes of Syros (c. 600 B.C.) and his disciple, Pythagoras, as its founders.

Pythagoras, born c. 580 B.C. on the Island of Samos, travelled widely and studied Egyptian, Assyrian and Indian thought, according to his biographer, Iamblichus. Garbe ("Greek Thinkers," I. 127) considers it quite possible that Pythagoras, who was a contemporary of the Buddha, was brought into touch with Indian thought through Persia. But the most convincing proof of his familiarity with Indian thought is the evidence furnished by the philosophy of Pythagoras who introduced to the Western world the doctrine of the transmigration of the soul in a never-ending series of births and deaths. That is a cardinal doctrine of Indian philosophy. Vedic or Buddhist. Like the Buddhists and Jains, the Pythagoreans took their stand upon the sanctity of life and on 'ahimsa,' non-violence, as the real religion, and abstained from eating meat.

Pythagoras and Empedocles claimed to recall their past births like Indian yogis.

Plato's Belief In 'Karma'

Metempsychosis was accepted by Pindar and by Plato, who further believed in its consequential Indian doctrine of 'Karma.' We find in 'Phaedrus' the statement that "each soul, returning to the election of a second life, shall receive one agreeable to his desire." The 'Republic' ends with the remarkable Apologue describing how souls released from their bodies receive their next incarnation at the hands of Lachesis daughters of necessity ('karma.')

In 570 B.C. Xenophanes introduced to Greek philosophy the characteristic Hindu doctrine of God as the ultimate Reality pervading the Universe and sustaining it by His thought. Empedocles, starting with transmigration, arrives at a number of doctrines recalling the Samkhya System of Kapila, who conceives of Prakriti or primordial matter out of which evolves the world of objects under the influence of the three "Gunas, Sattva Rajas, Tamas," corresponding to Lightness, Activity and Inertia. Empedocles also presents matter as made up of the four elements, Earth, Water, Air and Fire acted upon by the motive forces of attraction and repulsion Love and Hate. This corresponds to the Sanskrit five Reals, "Kshiti, Ap, Teja, Marut, Vyoma."

Even the Hindu conception of the "Virat-purusha" whose body constitutes the universe or that of "Brahmanda," the Golden Egg out of which was born Brahma, the Lord of the Universe, the thought of the Supreme Soul producing that egg, finds an echo in Orphic legend. Zeus had swallowed up Phanes, the offspring of the great "World-Egg", in whom were contained the seeds of all things and then made the universe out of His body. The world is thus the body of God, the heavens are his head, the Sun and Moon his eyes, and Ether is his mind, almost on the lines of the famous "Purusha-Sukta" of the "Rig Veda."

Further Parallelism With Platonic Philosophy

Again, the Hindu division of society into 'varnas' or castes, Brahmans, Kshatriyas, Vaisyas and Sudras is paralleled in the division in Plato's 'Republic' into Guardians, Auxiliaries and Craftsmen. Socrates attributes a divine origin to social divisions which should be perpetuated; "otherwise the state will certainly perish". The parallelisms between Platonic and Hindu philosophy are brought out by B. J. Urwick in his "Message of Plato." The Socratic doctrine, "No one sins willingly", may be compared with the Hindu theory of 'avidya,' ignorance, as the cause of suffering and rebirths. In Plato's 'Republic' the significant simile of the cave is an echo of the Vedanta doctrine of 'Maya' or illusion. Plato's 'Dialogues' are full of passages recalling those of the 'Upanishads' like:

"From the Unreal lead me to the Real, from Darkness to Light, from Death to Immortality!"

These parallels of Greek and Hindu thought cannot be accident. Eusebius records and ascribes a Greek tradition to his contemporary Aristoxenus that Indian philosophers had visited Athens and held discussions with Socrates. Intercourse between the two countries received impetus from Alexander's invasion of India. This was followed by Greek ambassadors visiting the court of the Maurya Emperor at Pataliputra, of whom the most famous was Megasthenes who was struck by the many points of resemblance between Greek and Hindu philosophy. King Bindusara corresponded regularly with Antiochus I whom he asked to get him samples of Greek wine and raisins and a Sophist to teach him the science of argumentation. Antiochus replied that he had pleasure in sending the wine and the raisins asked for, but was sorry that "it was not considered good form to trade in Sophists."

Asoka's Messages Of 'Ahimsa'

Soon came Asoka (274-234 B.C.) known for his foreign missions* to five Greek kings—Antiochus of Syria, Ptolemy Philadelphus of Egypt, Antigonus Gonatos of Macedonia, Magas of Cyrene and Alexander of Epirus. These missions were charged with the Indian message of 'ahimsa,' peace between man and every sentient creature, and man's duty of providing for the relief of suffering wherever found. It was a message of "Dharma-Vijaya," peaceful spiritual conquests replacing those of war which was outlawed. Asoka ruled over an enlarged Indian Empire which extended up to the borders of Persia. Trade in goods continued quite briskly between India and the West. The coins of the times show that Greek and Indian merchants were constantly coming and going, buying and selling.

Notable Greek Converts

After the death of Asoka, Greek influence established a stronghold in a regular kingdom founded in about 250 B.C. by the Greek descendants of Alexander's colonists in Bactria under Diodorus. One of these Greek Kings, Menander, became a Buddhist, as shown in "Milinda Panha." Heliodorus the Greek ambassador of King Antialcidas became a convert to Vaishnavism in the second century B.C.

The Bactrian Greeks were followed by Saka and Parthian Princes. The Apostle Thomas is supposed to have suffered martyrdom at the court of Gondophernes, one of these kings.

The Kushan Empire

Then came the Kushan Empire. Kanishka's coins represent Greek,

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*See "The Foreign Missions of Asoka" by me in the "Aryan Path" for September, 1937.

Starving India

A Picture Of Disease And Malnutrition

Underlying all our current controversies about the future of India are two divergent and conflicting opinions which give rise to extreme conclusions. One holds the view that our administration has substantially benefited the Indian masses and the other attributes all the circumstances of their life and labour to the alien rule.

But neither the Imperial apologist nor the extreme nationalist can escape the implications of the facts which are presented in the survey of "Health and Nutrition in india" by Dr. N. Gangulee. In his Foreword Sir John Orr observes: "Those who read this book must be convinced that the most urgent political problem in India at the present time is to devise ways and means of improving the national dietary."

FOLLOW U. S. S. R., SAYS NUTRITION EXPERT

IN his most thought-provoking book, the author declares:—

"We are engaged in a struggle for India's liberation and aspire to reach our goal through unique efforts based on non-violence. Essentially it is a spiritual struggle and therefore its success is dependent upon the achievement of a harmony between body, mind and spirit. Poverty, ignorance, malnutrition, undernourishment, ill health, disease—all these are potent factors which render this harmony difficult to attain. . . . Since the momentum of our national movement must come from the realm of the spirit, there is no problem more urgent than that of health and nutrition in India."

The Committee Against Malnutrition is however concerned with the obligations which the knowledge of widespread dietary deficiencies and of their consequences among the great part of the Empire population imposes upon the Empire. Since 1933 the Committee has been trying to face British complacency in regard to the state of nutrition among our own people, but it has by no means confined its horizon of observation to "the heart of the British Empire".

Do they get sufficient to eat?

Malaria's Heavy Toll

Now, it is generally agreed that the standard of public health in India is extremely low. The average life span of the Indian is 38 years for males and 36 for females; and the death rate is over 34 per thousand. Malaria alone takes a heavy toll of about one million per annum. Tuberculosis is increasing, and the resistance of the bulk of the population to infectious diseases is progressively tending to a low level. In India, as elsewhere, there is much evidence to show that malnutrition, particularly the suboptimal intake of "protective" foods, is a responsible factor in undermining resistance. Indeed, the mortality from tuberculosis may be used "almost as a mathematical function of a measure of poverty". And poverty, of course, leads to malnutrition and undernourishment. At the other end of the social scale, the upper and middle classes suffer from general ill health particularly at middle age. Here the root cause is either the pernicious habit of overeating or the prolonged consumption of an ill-balanced diet.

High Infant Mortality

The infant mortality rate in India reaches the figure of 187 per thousand births, as against 34 in New Zealand, 94 in Canada and 140 in Japan. While many social factors, such as child marriage, contribute to this "slaughter of the innocents", the insufficient and defective diets received by both mothers and babies are unquestionably matters of grave consequence. In this connection the author tells us that there are not more than 600 centres concerned in maternity and child welfare work throughout India, and these are irregularly distributed and leave the rural masses untouched. The corresponding figure for England and Wales is over 3,000.

Of those children who survive till school age, such investigations as have been made show further the serious results of nutritional deficiency. A medical examination of secondary school pupils in Bihar and Orissa in 1922 revealed that over 60 per cent. had pronounced physical defects which could be ascribed to malnutrition and undernourishment. The survey of actual dietaries confirmed the view that much of the ill health and sickness of Indian children is due to inadequate and improper food.

Deficiency Diseases

There are several "deficiency diseases" which affect a large bulk of the Indian population. In districts where milled rice is the staple diet, beri-beri is of common occurrence. As long ago as 1921 a recommendation was made by the Far Eastern Association of Tropical Medicine to the Government to prohibit the marketing of highly milled rice. The Government rejected this advice and gave among their reasons the fact that the cause of beri-beri had not been definitely established, and that unmilled rice had an unpleasant taste and did not keep well. Their final reason is obviously much weightier than the others, namely that "the prohibition of highly milled rice would meet with great resistance from the rice trade which, in general, is organised to produce that article".

Rickets and osteomalacia, both due to deficiency of Vitamin D., occur in certain parts of India, and dental diseases which are certainly related, if not entirely due, to hypovitaminoses are also prevalent.

Although no accurate figures exist, the lowest estimates put the number of blind in India at 450 per hundred thousand (about four times the proportion of England and Wales) and as its incidence varies from district to district with the level of nutrition, its relation to dietary deficiencies is very probable. In addition to total blindness, various eye diseases such as keratomalacia and night blindness are common. These diseases, if unchecked, may lead to permanent eye injury and even blindness.

Other prevalent deficiency diseases in India include pellagra, a type of stomatitis, "toad skin" (phrynoderma), and certain cases of stone in the kidney and dropsy.

Inadequate Water Supply

Besides dietary deficiencies, a number of other influences contribute to the depressing condition of Indian public health. An adequate water supply is a clear necessity for a healthy community, and its absence from the rural areas of India is an important source of ill health. Water for all purposes is frequently taken from rivers and streams used for the disposal of human excreta. In addition to the direct effects of health, the gastro-intestinal disturbances resulting from drinking infected and parasite-laden water must be a potent source of malnutrition. Even in the large cities the sanitary arrangements fall far below the standards demanded by public health.

Owing to official apathy, public ignorance and the influence of vested interests, there are no effective standards of purity for food products, so that unadulterated food has become almost a rare commodity in the Indian market.

Indian Dietaries

The author gives a clear account of components of Indian dietaries. Milk and milk products are popular in India, but the small amounts available and the low vitamin content of such milk as is available make it an inadequate supplement to the usually deficient basal constituents. The risk of infection from milk, perhaps caused by adulteration with infected water, is also very great. The poor quality of milk in India is due to the inadequate herbage upon which the cattle are fed and the inadequate quantities are due to the exceptionally low yields which even selected breeds of cattle provide.

Milk products include ghee a clarified butter usually made from buffalo milk, but this is too expensive for general consumption. Curd is extensively used by all classes; casein is a basic constituent of various sweets consumed by them.

Both the tropical seas and the Indian rivers are very abundant sources of fish, as yet not fully utilised. The fish industry is not scientifically organised, and much wastage results, particularly due to the lack of preservation methods. Mutton, beef, goats' flesh, poultry and game are the main sources of meat, but owing to poor methods of stock rasing and feeding, the meat is usually lean and tough.

Spinach and similar vegetables are widely used, but again the requirements far exceed the supply, although the latter could be increased if improved methods of cultivation were introduced. As regards the supply of fruits, several kinds are grown, but neither their production nor distribution is organised.

Rice is the chief article of diet in some of the provinces in which the physique and health are poorest. This is due to incomplete supplementing of the protein and vitamin deficiencies which are a

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DO YOU KNOW

That in India Malaria alone takes a heavy toll of 1,000,000 lives per annum,

That over 1,000,000 infants die every year,

That over 18,000,000 people are completely blind, and

That we have over 300 highly nutritive foodstuffs still to be developed?

Malnutrition is writ large on the countenance of these children of the slums.

DO WE LACK COURAGE?

A Poser For India's Modern Generation

By "Marilu"

"IT is not life that matters but the courage you bring to it." Hugh Walpole has told us. Coming across it the other day again, it set me wondering whether our generation possesses this virtue, without which one cannot nope to make a success of life. In this age of conflict, our generation particularly needs courage to stand up against opposition and strife. which face us to-day.

Indians, as a rule lack courage, I think. I noticed it from my earliest days in school. The Indian girls submitted passively to do just as the Anglo-Indians and Europeans ordered them to, without offering the least resistance, because they were too afraid to offend the "powers that be." They listened and agreed to things which normally ought to have made them boil over. If popular opinion went one way, and the individual opinion went the other, yet no voice was given to it. Consequently, Indian girls were looked down upon as feeble sort of creatures, and the bullying they were subject to was brought about by their own lack of courage.

CCURAGE IN HOME-LIFE

But the home life of an Indian girl, contradicts the statement that she has no courage. One look into her life will tell you that she needs quite a good bit of it to combat the monotony and strictness of her up-bringing. The things she wants most from life, she never gets. She has to acquiesce when inwardly rebelling, and freedom is some vague dream that will never touch the reality of her existence. Even marriage means stepping from one bondage to another. "Why does she put up with it all, hasn't she the guts to rebel?" is often the question of those more fortunately placed. But do they realize that sometimes it requires more "guts" as they say, to bear the yoke of thraldom than to rebel and shake it off? That there is infinite courage in the hearts of these non-descript timid young women which does not manifest itself? Never having been subject to the conflicting emotions of being narrowly encircled and the futility of trying to break the bonds imbedded from generations, the favoured few cannot realize the sort of courage that makes the best of the circumstances one is placed in. I have seen several instances in the lives of those poor respectable girls, that are taught from childhood to do just as they are told. One colourless day follows another, and when there is a little function to break the monotony, a tame affair really, though it has been looked forward to for days, perhaps the baby ails a little or an order is issued that one of the girls must stay behind to look after the house, and crash come the hopes of a much-desired outing. These are the little things that need courage, trivial as they may seem to those accustomed to the numerous outings which are common place in their lives.

JUDAS ALL?

The youth of to-day show more courage in standing up for their ideals and convictions, and are not so servile and cringing as the youth of generations ago. But even then, it is not entirely abolished. The weakness of India lies in her lack of courage. She is still much too afraid to contradict her white population. I have seen instances like this occur often. Sitting on the verandah of a local gymkhana after tennis, the talk turned on the Congress, amidst a mixed European, and Indian group. A European, he may have been an Anglo-Indian for all I know, spoke scornfully of its prominent leaders, and attributed to them the meanest motives, until I could stand it no longer, and gave him a piece of my mind. But imagine my astonishment, when expecting the two other Indians present to back me up, one remained quiet, and the other, although I knew for a fact he supported the Congress at heart, turned traitor to his country and his ideals by actually agreeing with the accusations he knew to be false, just because the majority were white and influential and he wished to keep on their right side. I thought of the kiss of Judas, and saw the similarity with bitterness.

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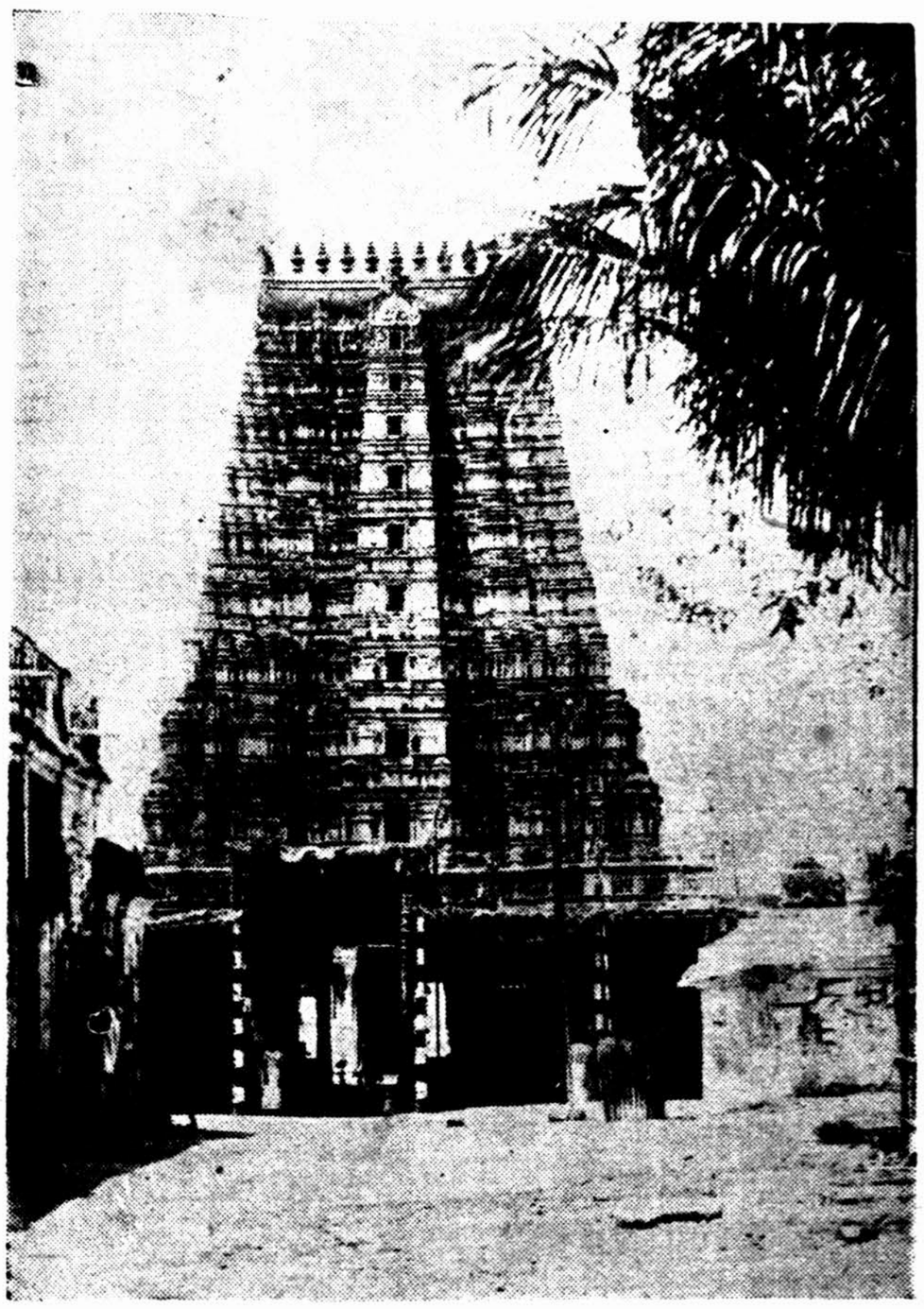

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DO WE LACK COURAGE?

A Poser For India's Modern Generation

By "Marilu"

"IT is not life that matters but the courage you bring to it." Hugh Walpole has told us. Coming across it the other day again, it set me wondering whether our generation possesses this virtue, without which one cannot nope to make a success of life. In this age of conflict, our generation particularly needs courage to stand up against opposition and strife. which face us to-day.

Indians, as a rule lack courage, I think. I noticed it from my earliest days in school. The Indian girls submitted passively to do just as the Anglo-Indians and Europeans ordered them to, without offering the least resistance, because they were too afraid to offend the "powers that be." They listened and agreed to things which normally ought to have made them boil over. If popular opinion went one way, and the individual opinion went the other, yet no voice was given to it. Consequently, Indian girls were looked down upon as feeble sort of creatures, and the bullying they were subject to was brought about by their own lack of courage.

COURAGE IN HOME-LIFE

But the home life of an Indian girl, contradicts the statement that she has no courage. One look into her life will tell you that she needs quite a good bit of it to combat the monotony and strictness of her up-bringing. The things she wants most from life, she never gets. She has to acquiesce when inwardly rebelling, and freedom is some vague dream that will never touch the reality of her existence. Even marriage means stepping from one bondage to another. "Why does she put up with it all, hasn't she the guts to rebel?" is often the question of those more fortunately placed. But do they realize that sometimes it requires more "guts" as they say, to bear the yoke of thraldom than to rebel and shake it off? That there is infinite courage in the hearts of these non-descript timid young women which does not manifest itself? Never having been subject to the conflicting emotions of being narrowly encircled and the futility of trying to break the bonds imbedded from generations, the favoured few cannot realize the sort of courage that makes the best of the circumstances one is placed in. I have seen several instances in the lives of those poor respectable girls, that are taught from childhood to do just as they are told. One colourless day follows another, and when there is a little function to break the monotony, a tame affair really, though it has been looked forward to for days, perhaps the baby ails a little or an order is issued that one of the girls must stay behind to look after the house, and crash come the hopes of a much-desired outing. These are the little things that need courage, trivial as they may seem to those accustomed to the numerous outings which are common place in their lives.

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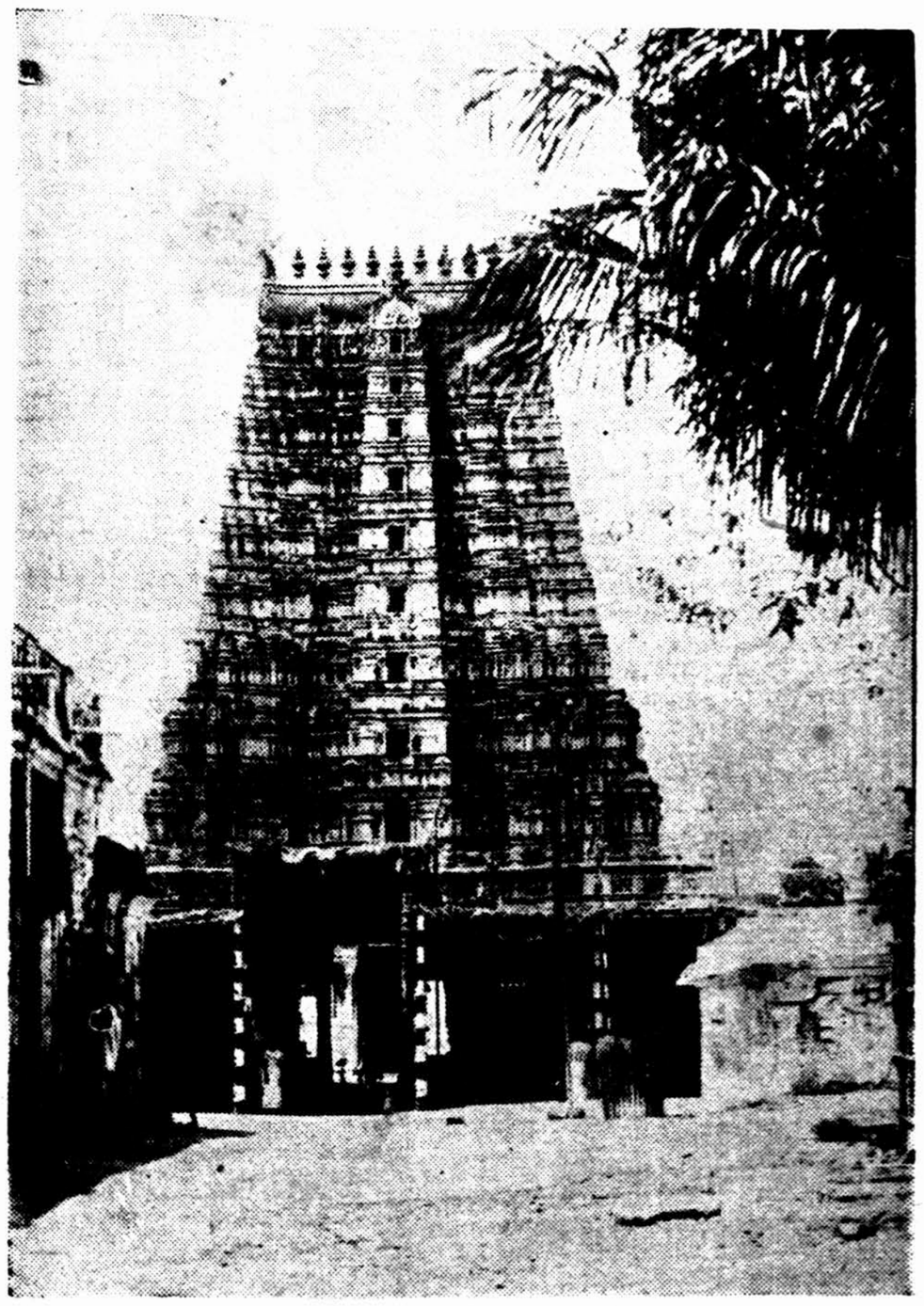

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Crime And Alcohol Go Together

Sports And Games Can Successfully Battle Drink Evil

(BY O. MOHANASUNDARAM, DIRECTOR OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION, Y.M.C.A.)

IF the Congress Governments are been as they undoubtedly are that their venture of Prohibition should succeed, they cannot carry it out just by a negative proposition. If they want people not to drink, they should tell them what they should or could do instead. They should put forth suitable alternatives or counter-attractions by which the 'urge' that drags them on to the tavern could be satisfied. If we wish to detach a person from a particular 'herd', it can be done only by attaching him to some other. If a social evil like 'drinking' is suppressed by law without suitable counter-attraction and public opinion, Prohibition is bound to fail, and even if it succeeds, the human mind is so very ingenious that the vice will express itself in many ways—most undesirable and unforeseen.

Recreation

To my mind there is no better alternative than Recreation—organised and made attractive by play leaders with winning personality, sound education and technical training, and who will face the problems with sympathetic understanding. The Modern Physical Education, as it is understood today, is not mere muscle and perspiration. It is ultra-educational—in that it takes into account the building up of proper character, training in civic sense and citizenship, and developing proper attitude towards all that stands for the attainment of joyous health and bountiful living. It aims at the harmonious development of wholesome personality 'physically fit, mentally alert, socially amicable, morally upright, and spiritually God-fearing' With such lofty ideals, it stands as a challenge to any Government that seeks to look after the interest and well-being of the people. Modern Physical Education is the challenge of the hour to every patriotic youth who wants to serve the Mother-Land in something constructive and creative

Evils Of Alcohol

The use of drugs, opium, cocaine and alcohol is resorted to for 'escape' and temporary feeling of exhilaration and contentment. Their injurious effects upon physical, mental and moral health and growth are commonly known. But still I want to emphasise the physiological degeneracy they bring about—and turn the man into a beast.

When alcohol reaches the stomach, it is not acted upon by the gastric and other digestive fluids. But it gets quickly absorbed into the blood stream. Within a short time—say fifteen minutes, it has a narcotizing effect. It benumbs the nerves that register the fatigue, but the after effect is one of depression. Thus it offers an 'escape' from the anguish of life, but after a time it reappears in all its ferociousness. Alcohol has a special love for the nerve cells. First the effects are felt on the sensory nerves, then on the nerves that control the limbs, then on the vital organs and then comes the coroner's verdict 'Death from acute alcoholism'. Alcohol impairs the nerve reflexes and neuro-muscular co-ordination. Hence, we often meet with accidents when the drunken driver mixes alcohol with petrol. The sense of caution and responsibility is lulled to sleep by alcohol.

Sinclair says, "Drunkenness places man as much below the level of brutes as reason elevates him above them."

Drink destroys a man's sense of propriety and decorum, social standards and values. Many a man who in his pre-alcoholic days would never have thought of violating social standards or breaking the laws of the land, commits rape and even murder when his self-control and his conscience are anaesthetized by the alcohol. Crime and alcohol have always been associated.

MAGNIFICENT MORALE

"When I left the people of China, who calmly face their future," asserted American Ambassador to China, Mr. Nelson T. Johnson in New York on Feb. 3, "their morale was high and their leadership was confident. I didn't see panic or hysteria in China but saw a growing determination to carry on."

Play Can Fight 'Drink-Devil'

An elementary study of Psychology will enlighten us to the fact that every human being has got some 'Primary wants'—the non-satisfaction of any or some of them will bring on a discontent and unhappiness. Human behaviour is based on this vital factor. When there is unrest—the quest to remedy it begins. In the process man tries this and that and by chance few things may satisfy his primary wants. Drink is one of such means to bring that imaginary satisfaction—an 'escape' from the anguish of life.

Labour in industry is frequently under conditions which are unhygienic, filled with noises, nerve-racking vibrations, dust, odours and stale indoor air. These factors put a strain upon the mental equilibrium and physical resistance. Sedantary habits of students, intellectual workers and business men likewise tend to result in an unfavourable condition of the human organism. The labourers goes to his work as a slave to the galley and he returns with the gladness of the convict who is pardoned.

Vice is merely a compensation device. Statistics have proved that properly organised playgrounds will help to reduce the juvenile delinquency. Amongst adults who must endure the monotony of industry, excesses and debauches are frequently resorted to when satisfying recreation cannot be found in the narrow margin of life—outside of the work-hours. Alcoholism and drugs are frequently the quickest method of 'escape.'

Problem Of Leisure

Previous to the present era of civilization, man was an active being. But now the machine has replaced man. In this machine-age, the life moves quicker. We live in times of intense and abnormal activity. The life in cities literally shatters one's nerves, unless we know how to adjust our lives to the changed conditions. But there is no way out of it. We have to face life as it is and make the best of it. The specialised labour is one-sided to physical development; does not command the interest of the worker due to (1) monotony of repetition (2) lack of opportunity for expression of the creative (3) lack of opportunity for sociability (4) the strain due to uncongenial environment. The labour-saving devices have brought on deterioration of the body, and the time-saving devices have created a new problem that did not exist in the past—namely the leisure. The advent of leisure time, along with the strain caused by the present labouring conditions, has given rise to the problem—How To Use The Leisure?

The Benefits of Play could be summed up as follows:—

(a). Decreased delinquency
(b) Increased health and efficiency
(c). Better and happier citizens

Recreation And Welfare Centres

By starting a few welfare centres and subsidising a few more, the Government cannot feel satisfied that they have done their duty, and solved the problem. If they believe that the urban and rural recreation and welfare scheme will give back to the people what prohibition had taken away, in a far healthy and constructive way and rejuvenate the nation to live a more abundant and joyous life, they should make it reach out to every member of the society. For that they should start a network of Centres—in hundreds and thousands, in fact to replace every tavern. The Governments, the Municipalities, the Local Bodies, the Industrial, Educational and Social Service Institutions should all pool all their resources together in this common Nation-Building Enterprise, and then and then alone will proper Health Consciousness be created, and the public opinion developed. Then the 'law' of prohibition may be superfluous.

"Sick' personality is shy, sensitive, fearful, lazy, untidy, and indecisive; it may lie, steal or commit violence, may find retreat in drugs or in drunkenness. Healthy personality has vitality, courage and interest; is alert, decisive, prompt, direct, resourceful, honest, humble, confident, tolerant, reverent; it has a sense of proportion, a sense of humour, a love or beauty and a love for its fellowmen.

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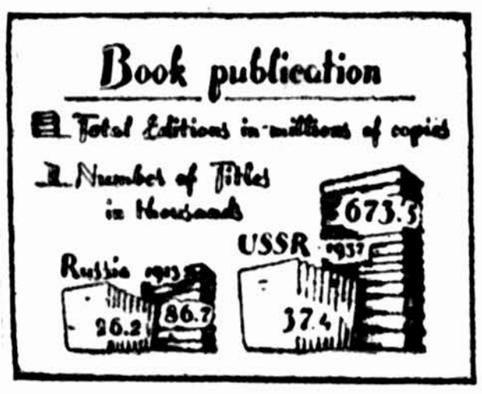
Soviet Russia Goes To School

Tremendous Demand For Books Including Foreign Classics

By S. Sutotsky



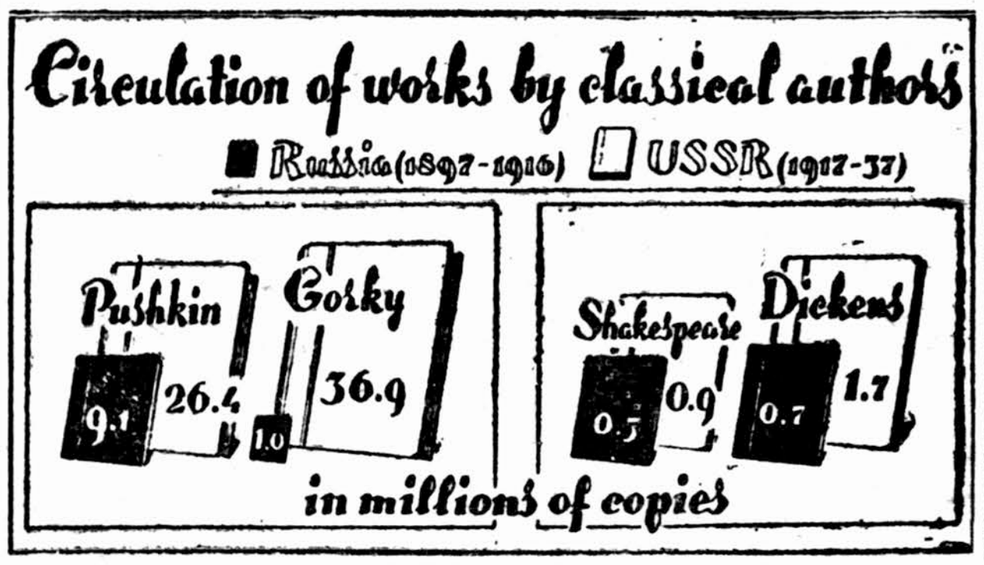
One of the features of Soviet life that struck Lion Feuchtwanger, the famous author, during his recent visit to the Soviet Union, was the tremendous demand for books. "The Soviet people's thirst for books is difficult to imagine", he wrote in his book "Moscow 1937". "Newspapers, magazines and books are all swallowed up without quenching this thirst in the slightest.....Books by favourite authors are published in editions, the size of which would cause foreign publishers to gape in astonishment.....A book by a popular author is generally unavailable in any bookstore or library: as soon as a new edition appears, queues of buyers form at once and the entire edition even if it amounts to 20,000, 50,000 or 100,000 copies, is snatched up within a few hours. In libraries, books by popular authors must be ordered several weeks in advance....."

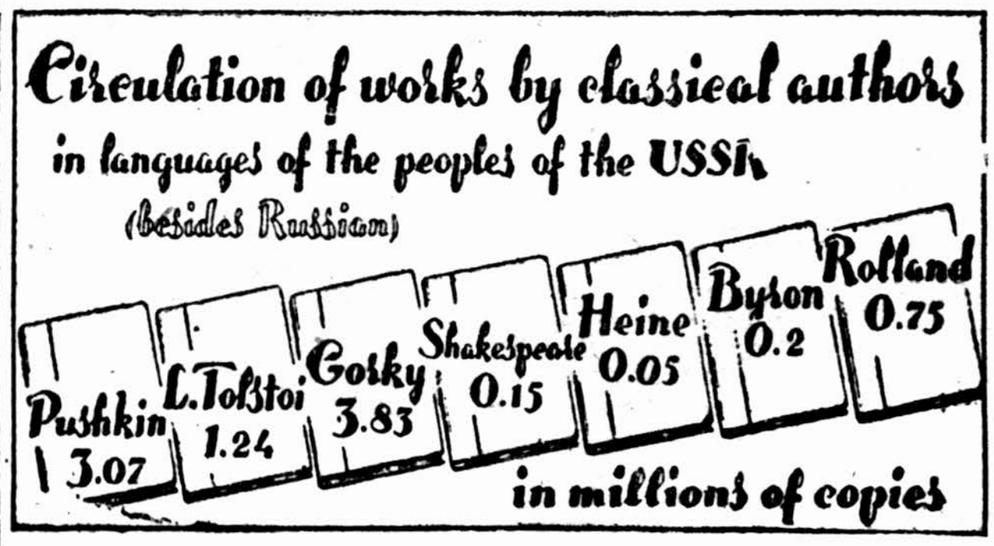
Nor For Profit

The U.S.S.R. has become the leading book publishing country in the world, both from the standpoint of quantity, as well as, and primarily, of quality. Every book issued in the Soviet Union is aimed at helping the people to develop, both culturally and politically. The Soviet publishing houses are not run for making profit and have no interests other than the interests of the people.

In the U.S.S.R., where the right to education is secured to all citizens, the number of textbooks published for schools, colleges and universities is colossal. Suffice it to say that in 1937 a total of 128,597,000 copies of textbooks for elementary and secondary schools were published, which is six times as many as was published annually before the Revolution.

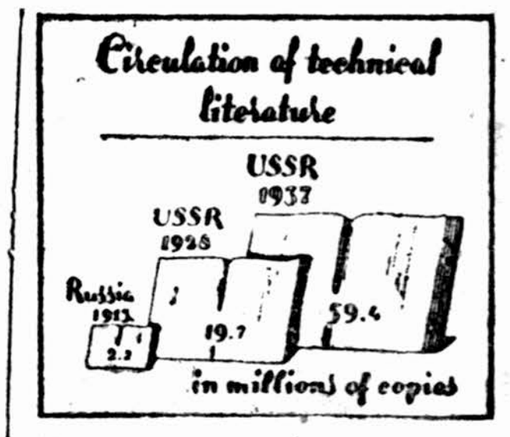
Tsarist Russia was an agrarian country, and the vast majority of its population consisted of the peasantry. Nevertheless, agricultural literature was published on a negligible scale (three million copies in 1913), and was intended almost exclusively for landowners and kulaks. In the U.S.S.R. the publication of agricultural literature, has not only been immeasurably increased. 23.2 million copies being put out in 1937, but is placed entirely at the service of the Soviet collective farm peasantry.





Shakespeare In Demand

The publication of the works of such writers as Shakespeare, Byron, Dickens, de Maupassant and Zola has been doubled. The immortal writings of Heinrich Heine, which are being publicly burned by the German fascists, were issued in the Soviet Union in editions totalling 753,000 copies between 1917 and 1937.



Social, economic, political, agricultural, medical and other scientific literature and belles-lettres are published in the languages of the numerous people of the U.S.S.R. Quite a contrary situation prevailed prior to the Revolution. In Karelia, for instance, the "Orthodox Karelian Fraternity" was the sole book publisher. In 1909 it put out five books, including "Biblical Readings" and "Prayers for the Holy Communion". Already in 1932, however, the working people of Soviet Karelia received 333 books published in editions totalling 1,039,000 copies in their native language, including 58 books on agriculture and 35 books of fiction.

Bookstores Everywhere

The entire vast territory of the U.S.S.R. is covered with a network of book selling enterprises. You may find yourself in the smallest hamlet, the name of which you might not find on the map, but one of the first things to attract your attention would be the sign over the local bookstore. Even on Sakhalin and the Kamchatka Peninsula, where literature in the past was something unknown, there are well-stocked book shops.

Almost every industrial enterprise, every school, university, institution, military unit, collective farm, theatre and museum has its book stand. Thousands of book sellers visit villages and outlying settlements.

As for libraries, there are almost 60,000 in the Soviet Union, from the large central libraries with millions of volumes to the itinerant libraries which travel from one collective farm to another, and from house to house.

The great demand for books and the rapid development of book publication are a vivid indication of the progress of culture in the Soviet Union.

Spanish Art Treasures Are Safe!

In Perfect State Of Preservation In League Of Nations Building

Art-lovers all over the world will be relieved to know that the masterpieces from the Spanish galleries, now housed in the League building, are in a perfect state of preservation, after having been stored in packing-cases for well over two years, says the Geneva correspondent of the "News Chronicle"

The committee of 12 experts have opened 100 packing-cases, of the 1,800 odd containing such priceless art gems as Velasquez's "Philip IV", "The Drunkards", and his marvellous "Christ on the Cross".

Other paintings, stripped of their oilcloth wrappings, as art experts of Britain, France, Spain and Switzerland watched with bated breath, are the "Maya" of Goya, which portrays the Duchess of Alba of those days dressed and undressed.

After seeing that these paintings were undamaged, the experts returned them back to the cases.

Marvellous tapestries, some of them designed by Goya, from the Escorial and the Royal Palace of Madrid, were also unpacked. They, too, are undamaged after running the gauntlet of Franco's bombs for almost two years.

AN INVENTORY

Other pictures unpacked are masterpieces of Murillo, Rubens, Ribera, El Greco, Titian and the three famous paintings of Raphael from the Prado Gallery. "The Portrait of a Cardinal", "The Holy Family", and the "Virgin and the Fish", all paintings beyond price.

The 12 experts, who have never seen so many art marvels collected under one roof will continue their work for over a month, and will draw up an inventory of the treasures.

ARMED GUARD

Armed policemen guard the League Library, where the pictures are, and nobody is allowed to enter.

It is expected that the exhibition of Spanish treasures in the League building will not open until after Easter.

The honeymoon is over when the lovable pair realize the proverb: "The course of true love never runs smooth" is more truth than poetry

An egotist is he who thinks the world would collapse if it weren't that his shoulder was always to the wheel.

Some Indian Tennis Characters*

II. GHOUS MOHAMAD

By J. M. GANGULI

I often wonder what more to appreciate in India's reigning Tennis King's play,—his temperament or his game. The former, however, generally impresses me more, and it seems to me that but for his ever unruffled temperament and his excellent psychological outfit, Ghous Mohamad would not have ascended the heights in Indian Tennis which he has.

HIS form may be missing, his surest strokes may be going off the mark or into the net, his opponent may be pushing and getting the better of him, in short, odds may be all against him and things may be as disappointing as they could,—but all the same Ghous is the same bright sports figure that took the court initially with an exhuberance of confidence and a neck-full of earnestness to give off his best. His winning smile is always on his face, even though the winning strokes are not coming off his racket, and his promptness in appreciating good things in his rival's play is never lacking.

Always The Same

He has lost to his inferiors; he lost to Douglas Hodges only about fourteen months back in the Bengal championship (December 1937), but in the same month he also came through successfully a five-set duel with the unyielding Madan Mohan and won his place at the top of the Indian ranking list by disposing of Sawhney in four sets. All through, however, whether in defeat or in victory or in the thick of a gruelling fight, Ghous Mohamad was always his own self, good humoured, not worrying over his faults and mistakes, though never slacking in trying to get over them, and nodding his head in praise at his opponent's skill in beating him over a rally

A thorougn sportsman indeed, is Ghous Mohamad, who though hard on his strong rivals is unfailing in sympathy towards his inferiors, to whom he would give points and even some games for encouragement. He is not, however, an artist in tennis, and his game lacks in variety. Uncertain in volleying and weak in half-volleying as he is, he has yet some good and forceful passing shots. As a result of his studious practice of back-hand, which he can often be seen doing unlike other players, who try to keep their weakness hidden and covered, he has acquired considerable control over his back-hand strokes, which have force and length.

His straight back-hand shot down the side-line is his strong forte against players like Sawhney, who want to come up and intercept a return from up the court. Ghous' first service often crashes in like a cannon-ball and is a winner, but his second service is capable of improvement both in flight and direction. His ground shots also lack enough punch and in length, and these require his closest attention. Quick-footed no doubt and full of inspiring agility Ghous, however, is not much inclined to advance and volley back returns from the other side. That is chiefly due to his weakness in volleying, which makes him diffident and hesitant in leaving the base line.

Lack Of Variety

Another short-coming in India's Number One is that he cannot vary the pace or flight of the ball by slice or spin, nor can he execute drop shots at opportune moments. For a class player and an international competitor it is not enough to rely on one or two strokes, but he must have varieties to suit varying occasions. Nothing discomforts an opponent more than his uncertainty in divining what is up the sleeve of his opponent and what shot he would play next. However good you may be on this or that stroke the moment you have let him know what that is, he discards anxiety and nervousness and inhales confidence.

With all that Ghous Mohamad is the player of the moment in the country with an impressive record of victories over his Indian rivals, one who, more than his contemporaries, is ever keen to learn, is earnestness itself in learning, is strong in heart and stout in physique, and has age and opportunities all before him which he is not the boy to let go unutilized.

*(The first article on S. L. R. Sawhney of this series appeared in the Sunday edition of the Bombay Chronicle dated the 5th February 1939.)

THE THREE MUSKETEERS
Ghous Mohamad is in the centre of this group of India's representatives for the Davis Cup. The others are Y. R. Savoor (left) and K. Iftikhar (right).

Dotty finds a most mystifying story is the one told by her bathroom scales.

"Escapism And Satyagraha"

They Appear Contradictory But Are Only Complementary, As Can Be Seen From Gandhiji's Own Life

By MAHADEV DESAI

READERS of books on Magic are familiar with the book "Houdini's Escape," and they will perhaps think I owe the title of this article to that book. And well they may. Houdini was a magic-worker, and Gandhiji has often been described as a miracle-worker, and the "escapes" of the two might well be compared and contrasted.

I have done no such clever trick, and I owe the title to Mr. Yeats-Brown. He has given a good number of books to the world—bad, indifferent and good. The one to which I owe the idea of this article belongs to the last category, perhaps because it is not his book, but his collection of the best things from a few of the good books of the world. His book 'Escape,' which indeed is a pleasant form of escape from the exigencies of literary drudgery, deals with various escapes in history. "We are all escapers, men, women and children," he says; "almost everything we do, except the supremest acts of enjoyment, which partake of some higher reality, are escapes in some manner or degree. Reading this book is an escape, it fulfils its purpose of passing the time."

Now there are various forms of escape. He has not dealt with escapes that are too easy, "such as those achieved by drink or drugs." He has had in mind escapes like that of Churchill from Pretoria or Lady Nithsdale's rescue of her husband from the Tower, but he has actually collected within the covers of his book "the brilliant group of men and women gathered out of the shades of the past," brave escapers who have contributed "something very real to the world's happiness."

Spiritual Escapes

Among these there are only two which partake of the quality of escapes I am going to deal with in this article—I mean the Prophet Mahomed's escape from Mecca and St. Augustine's escape from a life of dissolute recklessness by leaving all and following Him—both of which have a spiritual quality that is absent from other escapes, which, however heroic and thrilling and amusing for a moment, do not become part of our spiritual possession to inspire and uplift us and light our path through life's difficult journey.

"Life," says Mr. Yeats-Brown, "is itself an escape of the spirit into flesh and back again. But in the language of the "Upanishads," it is the striving of the spirit to escape from the unreal to the Real from darkness to Light and from death to Immortality. And it is only escapes of that kind that contribute something very real to the world's happiness—not escapes that figure largely in stories of thrills and adventures. And if one were to examine Gandhiji's life closely one would find that it is full of escapes of that ennobling type rather than the thrilling type. That is why I have said that only two escapes in Mr. Yeats-Brown's book afford anything like a parallel to Gandhiji's.

There is just one incident in Gandhiji's life which Mr Yeats-Brown would gladly include in his volume if he was writing not of heroes of the past but of the present. I have in mind the incident narrated in his "Autobiography," where he describes his return to South Africa in 1897. Whilst in India he had spoken and written on the conditions of Indians in South Africa. Garbled summaries of these speeches and articles had been cabled by "Reuter" and these had raised a hurricane storm there. The White population would not brook his landing, and when ultimately he lands in company with his friend Laughton he is lynched. Then the Police Superintendent comes to his rescue, he is sheltered in his friend Parsi Rustomji's house, and before the mob can set fire to the house, the Superintendent sends him away disguised as a police constable. That escape is somewhat like the escapes of Mr Yeats-Brown's book; but he was hardly proud of that escape.

Open Sesames

I propose to give here a few of the escapes tried successfully by Gandhiji, which are peculiar to himself, but which might well be tried by others too. They have not the thrill of incident and adventure but they have the thrill of originality and the uplifting quality which other escapes lack. Most of us seek escape from the cares of city life, or the grinding monotony of six days' office routine by some kind of games, or going out riding or, as they do in London, spending the week-end in the country. Gandhiji, so far as I know, had no such escapes. But he made walking several miles to and from his office in Johannesburg a daily escape from the monotony of the office routine.

But as the cares of the community began to occupy more and more of his time, he began to think furiously as to how to shape his future life. He had made a name as a successful barrister and attorney and had begun to make a name as the trusted tribune of his people. As the work for the community began to absorb almost the whole of his time he sacrificed the practice; but there were other escapes necessary if he was to do full justice to the work that claimed him. "Brahmacharya" was one escape. "aparigraha" of divesting himself of all ownership was another. These in turn became the open sesame for all future escapes. Of these one that has played such a large part in his life was again discovered in South Africa—I mean the escape of Fasting. Pledged to 'ahimsa' and having in his charge an ever-increasing family of boys and girls and grown-up men and women, he had no means of correcting them when any of them happened to go wrong.

He had the remedy of love, but love in its mildest forms would often be mistaken as weakness. Love which scorches and also purifies had not yet been tried. It was thus that Fasting came in. Its principal function, when it was first used in South Africa, and whenever it has been used in India—in the Ashram as Sabarmati at the time of the first Labour Strike in 1917, then after the Ahmedabad riots in 1919, then in Bombay after the rioting on the occasion of the Prince of Wales' visit in 1921, then in Delhi after the series of Hindu-Muslim riots in 1924, in the Ashram again in 1927, then in Yerawada Prison in 1932 and in Wardha in 1934—has been to serve as an outlet or escape for agony which he could not contain within himself.

The corrective purpose was always secondary, the primary one was the escape—the seeking of relief from the torment of having to see a dear one in the wrong, of having to see one's own countrymen retarding the nation's progress by violence and by internecine feuds, of having to see one's own co-religionists imperiling the existence of their religion by regarding their own kith and kin as outcastes. "Was not the purpose mainly one of self-purification?" it will be asked. The object was certainly self-purification, as indeed Gandhiji put it time and again, but all escapes of a Satyagrahi are, in the ultimate analysis, processes not of hiding oneself or self-protection but of self-purification—unless, of course, they may be in the highest spiritual sense hiding oneself in "the Rock of Ages cleft for Me."

I do not talk in this article of that familiar form of escape in the shape of Prison-going placed by him at the disposal of men and women, young and old, rich and poor. That too was first discovered in South Africa and then employed on a vast scale in India. It was no doubt used as an escape by many and a very legitimate and useful form of escape. But it depended in a great measure on the will of those imprisoning you, and when it became almost universal it lost a good deal of its original thrill of adventure.

Table Escape

There were minor escapes evolved during his perpetual experiments in truth and 'ahimsa.' The glare of publicity was and has been blinding, and the love of friends and admirers was always overwhelming. The escape of 'aparigraha'—non-possession—helped a great deal, but there was another one needed to escape from the ministrations of importunate hosts.

He happened to be the guest of Shri Bhupendranath Bose in Calcutta when he went there in 1915.

(Continued On Page 48)

STAR FLASHES

by BRUNO

EDWARD ARNOLD, USUALLY CAST AS A FINANCIAL BIG SHOT, HAS NEVER OWNED A SHARE OF STOCK!
SALES OF BING CROSBY'S PHONOGRAPH RECORDS EXCEED THOSE OF ANY SINGER SINCE THE INVENTION OF THE PHONOGRAPH
CLARK GABLE HAD TO TAKE TAP DANCING AND RHUMBA LESSONS FOR "IDIOT'S DELIGHT"..... NOW HE HAS TO MASTER THE POLKA FOR "GONE WITH THE WIND."

A Page For Women

Powder And Paint Are Not All!

The Skin-Complex Structure

Miss Alice F. Sequeira

Whose Fault?

Many a woman has perhaps wondered, why she is not welcomed as a friend, in spite of her affable manners, her costly clothes cut after the latest fashion, and a 'sunshine' smile. Not a harsh word escapes her lips, no frown darkens her brow, and yet she finds herself at times alone and friendless! Is the fault in me or in society? she anxiously asks. When a lady is forced into her company, she notices that her friend just takes out her handkerchief on the plea of blowing her nose, but somehow the handkerchief does not find its way back into her pocket, but remains in the neighbourhood of the nasal organs. Unless some outspoken friend, in the course of a friendly chat enlightens her on the subject, this unsatisfactory state of affairs is bound to continue.

A Complex Structure

The commonest factor that gives rise to smell, is an irregularly washed body. A woman might be so much taken up with painting and powdering the face and finger tips, that she pays no attention to the rest of the body. It must be borne in mind that the human body is like an engine, working the whole day and throwing out used and foreign matter in the form of perspiration, breath, etc., through the skin the lungs, and other exits, that often give forth an obnoxious effluvia.

The skin, seen under the microscope, is by no means a simple structure. It consists of an intricate system of layers of cells, the outer layers fitting into each other by a series of elevations and depressions, while the inner layers contain the hair follicles, oil glands, sweat glands and nerve tissues. The oil glands and the sweat glands go on doing their respective work of secreting oil and excreting sweat. In addition to the sweat and oil accumulating on the skin, the outer layer cells are being constantly worn out and replaced by new cells and these, in combination or along with the dirt from without, emanate an unpleasant smell. Washing and powdering the outer extremities merely, is of no use; the whole body should be washed, for no amount of scent will drown what is often called euphemistically, "body odour" and which is decidedly unpleasant. Warm water with soap should be used unstintingly, for warm water is a great help in removing oily matter, and in opening the pores. Else no cosmetics will cover effectively the blemishes of the unwashed and dirty skin.

The Use Of Soap

Of course the facial skin should receive special attention. The advisability of using soap when washing the face is debatable; some maintaining that soap injuries the smoothness of the skin, and that therefore only cream should be used for cleansing the face. Whatever be the pros of it, common soap used for cleaning kitchen utensils and clothes should not be used for washing the body. If cream be used, it should be overnight. The face should be steamed by holding the head over a bowl of hot water and the hair covered with a towel. This will open the pores and cause extra sweating. Then the face should be washed with warm water, and the cream rubbed into the pores and left overnight to be washed off with cold water in the morning. This nightly cleaning is necessary, if a faultlessly smooth skin is to be preserved. The habit of adding fresh cream, rouge and powder to a skin already clogged with dirt, will result in the growth of blackheads and pimples by blocking the pores. The skin cannot respire and receive its proper nourishment when burdened with several layers of cosmetics.

The Clothes

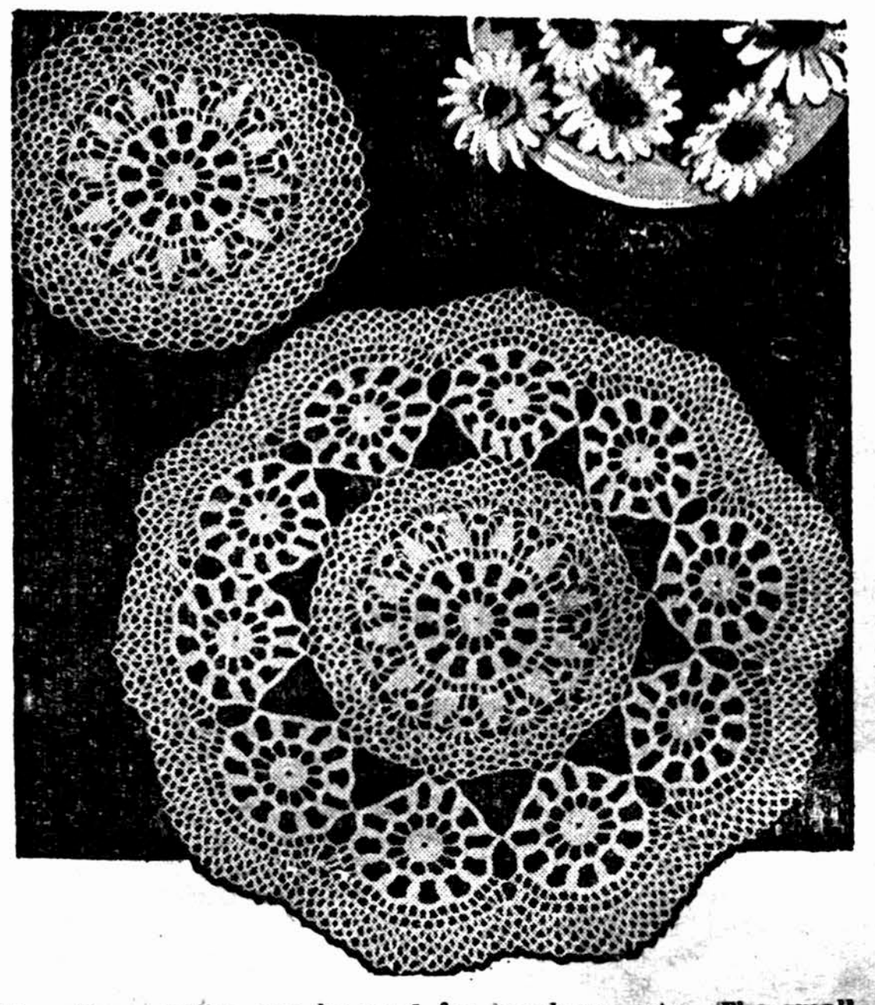
Since the skin constantly sheds cells, it is imperative that the clothes, which serve as receptacles for these dead cells and dried up sweat, be daily washed. This is especially the case with all intimate garments and stockings. If not, in spite of all the care one takes to keep the body clean, the clothes will give out an unpleasant smell. The outer garments may be just aired out.

Attend To Your Hair

The hair and the scalp of the head should receive daily attention; if not, they will be other fruitful sources of smell. Hats that grip the head, tight unventilated and warm head coverings, should not be worn the whole day. Heat and pressure encourage dandruff. The hair should be daily brushed and combed and given an airing in the morning sun for at least a quarter of an hour. This will remove the source of smell, when weekly washing the hair is not resorted to. If the hair is more than usually sticky and grimy, and washing the hair is not possible on week days, it should be powdered and the powder left to stand for fifteen minutes. Then when it is time to go out, the powder should be brushed off, with the result that some of the grease and dandruff as well as the smell is removed. This remedy can be restored to by persons who over-sweat on the head. A beaten up egg well-rubbed over the scalp and left to stand for some time, is a popular cleanser;

(Continued On Page 12)

PRACTICAL DOILIES



The above doilies can be used for luncheon sets. The small doily or tumbler doily measures 6 inches in diameter. The larger one measures 11 inches in diameter. These doilies are extremely simple to enlarge, if desired.

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I've found the way to keep my skin from growing old

No woman need torment herself with the thought of losing the freshness of youth if she will stop to realize that the beauty she admires and envies in other women can be hers through simple, daily skin care.

You can keep your skin young looking and your complexion beautiful through the daily use of Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect Cold Cream.

Used alone, Perfect Cold Cream overcomes skin dryness, leaving the complexion fresh and clear. Used with Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect Skin Tonic, Perfect Cold Cream is ideal for counteracting an oily skin. Perfect Cold Cream removes dirt accumulations resulting from excessive oiliness, while Perfect Skin Tonic stimulates the circulation, and tones the skin.

When tiny lines commence to form at the corners of the mouth and eyes, Perfect Cold Cream will smooth them out before they become visible.

Tiny little specks resulting from clogged-up pores develop into ugly blackheads if neglected. Because of its penetrating action, Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect Cold Cream removes impurities from clogged-up pores, and the tiny black specks soon disappear.

Best of all, Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect Cold Cream nourishes the skin tissues and makes them supple and firm. Perfect Skin Tonic, by its invigorating action, closes the pores and helps eliminate lines and wrinkles.

You will never experiment with other face creams and lotions after using Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect Cold Cream and Perfect Skin Tonic. Your skin will take on the renewed freshness of youth — threatening lines of age will disappear — and your face will radiate a loveliness that is only possible with a clean healthy skin.

Write to Herbertsons, Ltd., P.O. Box 431, Dept. O, Bombay, for the Daggett & Ramsdell booklet on Complexion Beauty.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

EIGHTH ROUTE ARMY IN ACTION

Tale Of Chinese Resistance

"CHINA FIGHTS BACK". By Agnes Smedley. Publishers. Victor Gollancz Ltd.

This book is dedicated. "To my beloved brothers and comrades—the heroic dead and the unconquerable living of the Eighth Route — Army of China (the Chinese Red Army)".

It is a great story. Agnes Smedley brings to its telling a devotion to the common people of China which has continued for many years. An American authoress, who all her life has given unstinted energy to championing the rights of oppressed races, she laboured many years for the cause of Indian Independence, and then went to China as a newspaper correspondent. Working with Madame Sun Yatsen for civil liberties in China, for the right of workers, of farmers, of communists, she became for many years almost the one foreigner in Shanghai to whose doors came the inside tales of the Chinese Soviet Districts. Thus she wrote "Chinese Destinies", and "China's Red Army Marches", as almost the only foreign accounts of the Chinese Communists in those years.

"RED" CHINA.

When at last the chance came to enter the Chinese Soviet Districts, she left everything behind and went, not knowing whether she would be able to return. The war between Japan and China found her there, and at heavy physical cost she decided to accompany the Red Army—to the front. The diary and letters from which the present book is compiled were written hastily on marches at the front, enduring hunger and cold, and with an injured spine.

Agnes Smedley's book is important because it shows the Eighth Route Army in the detailed problems of its first combats in North Shansi, combats which led to new hope in China and to new tactics on all the Chinese fronts. We see, all the chaos that was rural China; yet out of it all, success arises through the Eighth Route Army's infinite patience with the common people, loyal devotion to their interests, and ultimate reliance on the honesty of great masses of common folk defending their own homes.

GRIM CONDITIONS.

Agnes Smedley in her foreword writes, "I want you, when you read, to realize that I am faced with great problems in my writing. My back is still so badly injured that I work in perpetual pain. And we never remain in the same place more than two days at a time. We are always on the march. So I am always walking or in the saddle, and at the end of the day I must start work. Often I must work all night long, if we remain but one day, or one night in that place. I can do no polishing at all. . . . We are moving through a region where not even ordinary rough paper can be bought. There are no nails, no oil or fat, no salt, no fuel for fire. I shall be writing in the dead of winter without a blaze to warm me. And (need I tell you?) without sufficent food. There are big armies here and there will be little even of essentials".

"You there can never conceive of the difficulties under which our army and other Chinese armies operate. The Japanese have trucks, aeroplanes and other efficient mode of transport. We have donkeys, horses, a few mules and men. Almost all our army walks.

"We must carry many of our own things. I shall have my typewriter strapped to my back. I have one uniform and one winter coat and set of winter underwear. I am not complaining when I write all this. These are the happiest, most purposeful days of my life. I prefer one bowl of rice a day and this life to all that "civilization" has to offer me. All this I prefer. I fear only that my injury will affect my work."

Agnes Smedley alone can write "China fights back".

D. G. TENDULKAR.

MARATHI PUBLICATIONS

"VIDYUT PRABHAV" by J. D. Sidhaye, 2|3 Goregaokar Chawl, Girgaum, Bombay, Price As. 3.

In this small booklet very useful information about the uses of several electrical apparatus are given in simple language. In cities where electricity is in use on greater scale for lights, fans, radios and other purposes, everyone must possess knowledge about its uses and the book provides the necessary information.

"VEERA SHASAN"—by Appa Bhau Magdum, Sangli, price As. 5.

With a view to spread knowledge among Jain population about religious and social subjects, Shri Veer Granthamala has been started. Its main object is to publish small books written in simple and interesting language about Jainism. The present one is the first of the series. It contains the life of Veera Prabhu and the ideals advocated by him.

"AMACHE NOKAR"—by Pramila Oak, Swarajya Publishers, Akola, Price. Anna 1.

This small booklet contains the various kinds of services and their proportion to Indians and Europeans, figures of populations of some important countries, industrial income per head of several countries and the salaries of high officials of important countries. As the figures are comparative ones, they make very interesting reading.

"KHARA HARIJAN"—by R. H. Dhage, Nala Sopara, price As. 5.

Attempts to eradicate untouchability are being vigorously made in several directions by Government as well as public. Stage and screen are the best possible mediums for carrying on effective propaganda. Compulsion and legislation instead of serving the cause, more often create unnecessary illfeeling and bitterness, especially in social matters.

Mr. Dhage has written this short play espousing the necessity of doing away with untouchability. The book is written in a simple language but in an effective manner. School and social gatherings would do well to encourage such dramatic pieces. They not only provide entertainment but along with it useful education also. Mr. Dhage's book is worth encouragement.

"PRASADINI"—by Y. B. Badave, published by H. G. Parakhe, Kinggate, Ahmednagar, price As. 8

This booklet contains several poetical pieces composed from time to time by Mr. Badave. They cover a wide range of subjects and are written in popular meters.

"RATNA DEEPA" edited by D. J. Sardeshpande and D. C. Sakhalkar, Rajapur.

With the current Number, this magazine of the Rajapur High School completes the tenth year of its existence during which period it has been able to render useful service.

The present Number contains a fine poetical piece on Mahatmaji which was specially composed for the Gandhi Jayanti From this issue a Hindi section has been added to this magazine in addition to Sanskrit, Marathi and English.

"PATHWAY TO COMPOSITORS" —by B. D. Joshi, Victoria Printing Works, Simla, price As. 12.

Printing industry is rapidly progressing in this country and very few people in this line possess sound knowledge about the various technicalities in the art of printing. The obvious result is that in several cases satisfactory work is not turned out and the press hardly becomes a paying proposition. The present book contains in brief some useful information about printing press and will, undoubtedly, serve as a guide for beginners. It contains all the information that is required to conduct a small printing press The author himself being a practical man, deals with the subject in a capable manner.

S. R. K.

Indian Sculpture And Painting

Karl Khandalavala Sheds New Light On Art Theories

INDIAN SCULPTURE AND PAINTING.—An introductory study. By Mr. Karl Khandalavala. Published by Messrs. D. B. Taraporevala Sons & Co., Bombay. Price Rs. 28/-.

A work on art should be esteemed as a valuable contribution to the literature on art provided it takes stock of the important available material and approaches the subject from a purely artistic point of view. "Indian Sculpture and Painting" satisfies both these conditions. It treats a complex subject like Indian Art in an interesting and easily intelligible manner. The book is profusely illustrated having 23 colour and monochrome illustrations. Out of 84 pages 69 are devoted to the text and the rest to the explanatory notes on illustrations.

The author has presented sculpture and painting in their various phases of development from the earliest to the present times. He should be congratulated on having exploded the theories of classification of Indian art in watertight compartments on religious basis. His view that Indian art was religious in themes but not in style is perfectly right. The fact that the exponent of art in ancient India was not guided by the code of religious tenets but had a definite conception of beauty cannot be grasped by superficial observers who pretend to dispense justice to Indian art in the light of the realism of the west. The author has gone deeper than the religious and historical strata and has clearly demonstrated the continuity and homogeneity of Indian Art.

The artist in ancient India was admirably versatile enough to supply the needs of three religions. The uniformity of ideals reflected by the extant works of art of different periods reveal that the artist had a code of aesthetics for his guidance. His conception of beauty was unique by virtue of which his art assumed a distinctive character. Elucidation of this important point in the book vindicates the pristine purity, dignity and excellence of Indian art.

Sculpture begins with Mohenjodaro. The author has utilised the best of the available material and has thrown sufficient light on the aesthetic principles underlying sculptures of different periods. Gandharan sculpture, which has been exploited by certain writers as an evidence of foreign influences in the realm of Indian art, has been nicely differentiated from purely Indian sculpture. The author's theory that the sculptors themselves at least in the beginning were probably Bactrians is a forceful defence of the genuine art produced by the contemporary artists and even their successors of other provinces.

Painting has received equally adequate treatment. The author has traced through frescoes, miniatures and manuscript illustrations, the continuity of the indigenous traditions of art based on definite aesthetic principles peculiar to India and has demonstrated the unrivalled beauty of Indian painting.

The book is comprehensive in proportion to its scope which is evidently restricted to the present map of India. Though the author has peeped into Ceylon and Nepal in quest of bronbe and copper gilt images respectively he has not looked for Indian art in countries beyond the present boundaries of India. His treatment of modern Indian art is inadequate. No attempt has been made to analyse and assess the work of the exponents of traditional art.

Whatever may be the outlook of the present art-schools of India, especially those of Bengal and Bombay have not neglected to create art in Indian style. As regards the Gujarat school it should be stated that there are artists of Gujarat besides those mentioned by the author, to whose credit stand definite contributions to Indian art, but no reference is made to their work.

When estimation of the influences of Indian art on the arts of other countries does not appear to be the purpose of the book, reference to the modern European art should be considered as an exception. The author's statement that most of the principles of the modern European art are common to the art of Ajanta and the great temple sculptures should not distract the student of art from his pursuit of Indian art. The future of Indian painting certainly does not lie in mere eccentricity or in the production of work of a superficial resemblance to the ancient art but it should be added that the future of Indian painting at the same time does not lie in the approach to it through an art which bears resemblance to it.

D. G. V.

Pleasant Homes

What Do You Collect?

Furniture For Collectors Of Small Treasures —Suggestions For Making Your Collection A Decorative Asset

COLLECTING fell on hard times around the turn of the century. Because in the eighties and nineties it was run into the ground.... the what-nots and the plate rails were bursting with "things" that to our critical eyes to-day look pretty awful. Actually what happened was that most everything went to extremes during those decades, and so when we swept it all out and took up with new notions.... mission,..... ivory walls. .....aupe rugs,..... we went to extremes of plainness. Now we have that out of our systems and are open to suggestions from classic decorative periods of the past, and we find what a rich repertoire of beautiful designs to select from. It is interesting to realize that collections of precious bits have always been an intrinsic part of distinguished interiors.

More Warmth And Charm

Interesting collections have personality and bring individuality to a room. As a matter of fact we all do collect whether we intend to or not—that is why our homes have so much more warmth and charm than the grandest hotel room you could find. But there's quite a difference in accumulating odds and ends and in collecting something of interest and value.

We have a neighbour who collects small pitchers, and you can't imagine how many unusual ones she's picked up from time to time. She keeps part of them in hanging wall shelves and part of them on the shelves of a secretary. Another friend collects old glass—she has glass shelves built into a bay window and you can imagine how attractive this is with sunlight streaking through glass of different colours.

Peasant or provincial pottery is decorative in informal rooms to use in open shelf-dressers, corner cupboards or to hang on the wall. There are interesting fruit design plates that would be a hobby in themselves. Or you might specialize in wild flower plates .... or in scenic plates .... or in portrait plates.

Fine Cabinet China

One of the leading New York decorators observed recently that many Americans of taste are collecting fine cabinet china to use decoratively in built-in shelves and cupboards or in breakfront cabinets, secretaries and hanging shelves. You can either assemble a collection like this piece by piece as you come upon something interesting or else you can invest a young fortune in a whole service of precious china, not to use at the table but to make a pattern on an important wall. For a connoisseur's collection of cabinet china, you'll want a handsome piece of furniture to house it—the rich glow of polished walnut or mahogany will set it off with distinction.

Pewter is a favourite of collectors whose homes are on the informal side. Its dull old sheen is particularly handsome against dark walls and with natural light maple. Copper and brass have possibilities too.

Small figurines of porcelain or ivory are interesting and decorative to pick up—they are charming on wall brackets, in special cupboards, or sometimes on tables. Unusual old bottles, old terra cotta animals, fans china flowers, china birds carved bits of wood, old watches, snuff boxes—all can add personality to your decorating plans providing they are accommodated gracefully into the picture. But don't just stick them around, or you'll have a cluttered effect. Here are the best types of furniture for collectors of ornamental objects d'art:

THE BREAKFRONT CABINET—a distinguished piece that will dominate the scene. It provides ample space for a collection of special treasures. But remember that the breakfront is a fine thing in itself so you won't want to put trinkets in it. Be sure your collection is worthy of the furniture.

THE CORNER CUPBOARD—in maple, mahogany or walnut, is an interesting piece for a china collection or for some unusual things.

THE PIER CABINET—is graceful for small bibelots.

WHAT-NOTS—They are back in style and charming when they are used with discrimination for china, miniatures, figurines, bibelots.

TABLES FOR COLLECTORS—The dumbwaiter or tier table lends itself graciously to use for small figurines, snuff boxes bits of glass, porcelain or ivory or even for little family pictures framed in good frames.

WALL SHELVES—are available in large or small sizes and in all popular wood finishes.

WALL BRACKETS—in gilt, natural wood, plaster or glass are delightful for spotlighting your best small objects

OPEN SHELF DRESSERS—for informal rooms will show off pottery, pewter, copper, ship models, or some unusual collection.

THE SECRETARY DESK—is a perfect piece of furniture for many types of collections

But don't stop with these obvious pieces—browse around your favourite furniture department and you'll find many unusual one-of-a-kind cabinets, tables, and so on that would be perfect for some special collection. Just keep in mind the fact that anything worth collecting is worth showing off properly.

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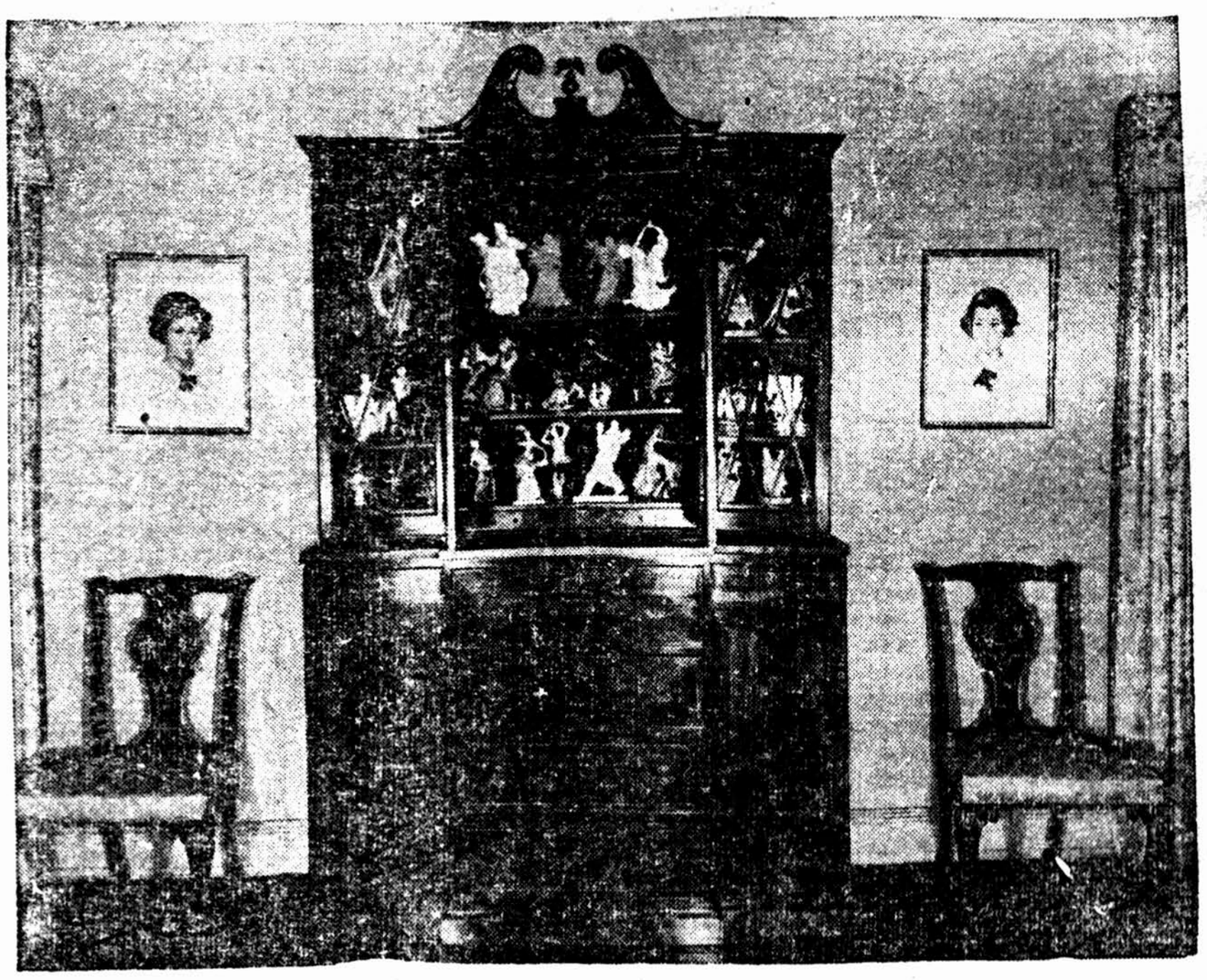

This fine cabinet houses a collecti on of dancing figures in the home of Katherine and Arthur Murray, the dancers.

POWDER AND PAINT ARE NOT ALL!

(Continued From Page 10)

only the head should be washed with warm not cold water. Wet hair should not be tied up or plaited, as it tends to become smelly, neither should friction be used when drying the hair. The hair should be gently wiped with a towel and then it should be spread on it and exposed to the sun or to lamp heat. In ordinary cases, weekly or even fortnightly washing of the hair is enough.

Care Of The Teeth

The mouth demands great attention too. The teeth as well as the gums must be thoroughly brushed daily, for the gums require friction to harden them. Brushing will help clear the interspaces and crevices of the particles of food that get lodged in them. The dental crevices, if any, should be filled up; if not decay will set in and the teeth produce a foul odour in the mouth. Before using it the tooth brush should sometimes be dipped in salt water, so that it destroys smell. Occasional salt water gargles also help to destroy foul breath. Another good mouthwash is Hydrogen Peroxide—one in seven drops of water; this should be used occasionally, not as a daily dentifrice. Fruits should be eaten at the end of every meal, so that the starch sticking to the teeth may be rubbed off in the act of masticating.

Danger Signal

Foul breath is due to another factor and that is bad digestion; it being noted, however, that the smell does not directly come out of the stomach, but through the lungs. When a person is constipated, the toxins and other waste products remain in the bowels and rot there. The blood takes them along with the digested food in the small intestines throughout the body and finally into the lungs, which get filled with the foul odour. They already have the additional work of respiration, and but for them the whole system would have been poisoned with the waste products. As soon as foul breath is detected a person should take purgatives to clean the bowels. In this case, foul breath is nature's danger signal.

Faulty Diet

Foul breath is also caused by a faulty diet. Persons who have a tendency for bad breath, should avoid garlic, onions, celery, pickles, for such things ferment in the stomach. Cardamoms, cinnamon, cloves should be kept in the mouth to destroy all traces of food taken.

"YOU ain't one of them fellows who drop their tools and scoot as soon as knock-off blows, are you?"

"Not me. Why, I often have to wait five minutes after I put my tools away before the whistle goes."

WONDERS OF SPIDER LIFE

NOT FOR NOTHING DID KING ROBERT BRUCE TAKE A LESSON FROM THE SPIDER

By T. V. SUBRAHMANYAM

THE very name 'Spider' fills us with horror and repulsion. Owing to this inherent aversion for these tiny creatures even the biologists do not seem to take much interest in them. But those naturalists who have an occasion to study them readily admit that the spiders form as interesting a subject for study as butterflies or birds.

According to the evolutionary classification the spiders are placed under 'Arachnida' among the other Arthropodans. Their body can be divided into two regions: the cephalothorax and an unsegmented abdomen—separated by a narrow distinct waist. They all possess eight legs, a pair of powerful mandibles on either side of the mouth with poison glands, and two to four pairs of knob like prominences at the posterior end of the abdomen, which are termed the spinnerets by which they spin their threads. The females lay a large number of eggs at a time all enclosed in a cocoon which varies in shape and size. There is no metamorphosis as in the insects. The young ones when hatched out resemble the parents in miniature.

Universal And Diverse

No other group of Invertebrates is so universal in distribution as the spiders. 'Wherever these casual eyes are cast' we are sure to come across a spider. Within the darkest corners of our houses or in the brightest sunlit garden, high on the tree tops or deep under rubbish, in the coldest frigid zones or in the tropical deserts —nay even in cold and hot water springs—the spider survives.

What is really interesting about the spiders in their diversity of form, colour and behaviour. There are spiders as big as a small bird (Nephila maculata) and as minute as a mite. There are those which display gorgeous colours and others which are dull and muddy tinted. There are the sedentary tribes with magnificent houses, also the vagabonds without proper abodes. There are those which are social and also those which are cannibalistic. There are skilful hunters, excellent mimics, expert architects and specialized swimmers. Their females are all as a class terrible amazons, always waging war with their husbands, often trying to exterminate the whole male race by devouring them whenever chance offers. There are hundreds of different species of spiders and each species has peculiarities of its own.

Their Webs

Of those which construct webs, the Argyopids form the typical group. They build circular snares with mathematical exactitude. The threads are sticky to the touch and if flies or insects happen to touch them they cannot easily escape. Quicker than the telegraph wires, these threads communicate the news to the spider which sits in the centre and which at once rushes to the disturbed part, binds the captive by a fresh shower of silk and sucks up its juice. If the disturbance of the web is caused by an enemy the spider shams death, drops to the ground and disappears.

Lycosa pantherina, a very common species in India, builds a very complicated web by the sides of stones and trunks of trees. The web is conical with tunnel like communications with entrances at both sides.

Many species do without a web excepting in the breeding season when the females spin patches of webs on the undersides of leaves or roll up the leaves into cylinders and reside within. Others are content with any hole or crevice under stones or tree trunks, axils of branches or fissures of walls.

Members of the genus Stegodyphus (Eresideae) are interesting for the reason that they are the only group of colonial spiders. All the others are cannibalistic fighting with or preying upon each other. Hundreds of Eresid spiders live in a single bag-like nest. Such bags can usually be seen on tree tops or by the side of fences. Any insect they capture as food seems to be shared in common.

The common Indian Water Spider (Lycosa annandelelii) is a splendid example of spiders of amphibious habit. Water spiders live in holes by the side of water. At the sight of an enemy they dive into water but if further chased they sham death, fold their lims and float on the water surface. They prey on the water insects, larvae of flies and at times even feed on small fishes.

Protective Adaptations

There are also numerous protective adaptations among spiders.

Many spiders (Argyroepeirans) are green in colour and always remain on the underside of leaves unnoticed by their enemies and other insects of prey. On the tree trunks and old walls can be seen the group of spiders called the Hersiliids or Bark spiders which are tan-coloured. Add to this colour adaptation—they stick so close to the bark with their legs spread out that even the keenest eye will miss them. Some species belonging to the family Argyopideae are thin bodied and longlegged and they protect themselves by adhering to grass blades. Some Oxyopid spiders are short with bristles all over the body and they are seldom noticed when they are on the corns of grass. Some members belonging to the families of Thomisids and Attids are often found within flowers, where they remain with their legs upwards which are often mistaken for the floral stamens.

Nature has employed all the seven colours in painting the diffent spiders and each of these colours is intended for the protection of these creatures. Thus the blue and green colours help the spiders to conceal among the foliage, the yellow, red and orange hues to conceal themselves in flowers and the dull brown and black hues to hide under stones or on barks of trees. Besides these there are also those with warning colours in which case the possessers, without concealing, exhibit themselves in public.

Clever Mimics

Outside the Insect world spiders are the only group which presents striking examples of mimicry.

Lycosids imitate the flies in their movements. Epierans imitate patches of lichen growths. Some spiders, when at rest on branches of trees resemble woody

(Continued on Page 44)

The Certain Way To Beauty

IS TO CHOOSE THE RIGHT MATERIALS FOR DAILY USE AND TO STICK TO THEM. SOAP IS A DAILY NECESSITY, BUT HARSH INDIFFERENT SOAPS SPOIL ONE'S HEALTH AND BEAUTY.

B. C. P. W.

TRANSPARENT GLYCERINE

STANDS SHOULDERS ABOVE ITS RIVALS IN Transparency, Purity, Durability, and Wealth of Lather and fragrance.

BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LD.

CALCUTTA ..... BOMBAY.

Agents: ORIENT DRUG AGENCY, BOMBAY, 2.

Five Races Fight For Freedom

Amazing Unity Achieved By Chinese In War Against Japan

INTO Sian, the capital of Shensi province in Northwest China, last month speeded a fleet of dust-covered automobiles. This motor caravan was not making an ordinary overland trip with its usual quota of passengers, freight and luggage, but was carrying 30 Mongols, a 'hutukehtu' (living buddha) and last but not least, Prince Sha-Keh-Tu-Erh-Cha-Pu, President of the Yeghe Jo League of Inner Mongolia and a Mongol blue-blood.

No common visitor was Prince Sha. Long before his "royal" car reached Sian, more than 100 representatives from various public organizations already lined the picturesque outskirts of the ancient city ready to accord the Mongol dignitary a warm welcome.

Prince Sha, President of the Yeghe Jo League, Chairman of the Mongol Local Autonomy Political Council, Commander of Peace Preservation, a member of the Suiyuan Provincial Government, State Councillor, Pacification Commissioner for the Mongol Banners, and Chief Officer of Rites of the Genghis Khan Tomb, journeyed all the way from Suiyuan province in Inner Mongolia to Sian via Shensi, a distance of at least 700 crow kilometers.

Mongols' Morale High

"Lamas and Mongols alike in Suiyuan (where his league is located) are buckling down to the work of military preparedness, and their morale is extremely high," the aged prince told a "Central News" representative through an interpreter when he stepped out of his sedan in Sian.

Stoutish, short in stature, with greyish hair and beard, his fingers counting the Buddhist beads and his mouth reciting Buddhist prayers while unoccupied, this hereditary Mongol notable might be easily mistaken for any common Mongol—of whom there are many in Sian—except for his ox-leather boots.

"Persona non grata" to the Japanese, Prince Sha has been looked upon as the "white hope" of the Mongols who refuse to be lorded by the Japanese in their fight, under the guidance of the Chinese Central Government, against the invaders' attempt to convert Inner Mongolia into a Japanese vassal and a military buffer.

Briefly, there are two opposing camps in Inner Mongolia now—one represented by Prince Sha and the other headed by Prince Teh-Mu-Chu-Keh-Tung-Lu-Pu, No. 1 Mongol puppet of the Japanese in the capacity of "Chairman of the Inner Mongolia Inter-League Autonomous Government".

Prince Teh Sells Out

President of the Silingol League in northern Chahar Province, Inner Mongolia, Prince Teh has never gained much respect among his contemporaries because of his juniority in age and experience. His selling out to the Japanese has further undermined whatever prestige and influence he formerly enjoyed.

Although the Japanese-nominated head of Inner Mongolia, Prince Teh has failed to win the support of the nomadic Mongol tribes. Princes of the Olanchab and Yeghe Jo League of Suiyuan still command the loyalty of their followers. Leading them in their fight is Prince Sha, the most venerable prince of princes of the two Leagues who, together with Prince Pa-Pao-To-Erh-Chi, new President of the Olanchab League, enjoy the unflinching loyalty of 18 banners under their rule.

When Prince Teh persuaded the banner jassaks (chieftains) of the Suiyuan banners to secede from the Central Government after the war broke out, Prince Sha dissuaded them. Even then he already realized that the welfare of the Mongols was closely tied up with that of the entire Chinese nation. Any separation would play into the hands of the Japanese.

A right-hand man to Gen. Fu Tsoyi, Governor of Suiyuan, Prince Sha is credited with a big share of the cordiality existing between the Mongols and the Chinese in Suiyuan where there is a conspicuous absence of agricultural and pastoral disputes. Since the Japanese occupation of the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway, which ends in the heart of Suiyuan, the Chinese inhabitants have organized self-defence units while the Mongols have also formed peace preservation corps.

40 Banners Under Sha

West of the Yellow River, and in the great loop formed by it, lies the Ordos territory. In this territory, which has a maze of small waterways, sandy deserts and good land, is established the Chinese Mongol line of defence against any Japanese south-western penetration from the railway zone. Mongol tents dot the plain, outside of which are stationed tall and sharp-shooting Mongol soldiers whose horsemanship is considered second only to the Cossacks.

As a result of more than one year of military preparedness the Mongols and Chinese in the Ordos territory are confident of their ability to offer effective resistance against the invaders. Just now, the Yeghe Jo League also stands as a bulwark of defence for the three Oirat Banners, north and northwest of Paotou, western terminus of the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway, which lie north of the great northern bend of the Yellow River in the Olanchab League.

Of the 64, banners grouped in six leagues in Inner Mongolia, puppet Prince Sha's honour on Jan. 22 in winning over one league president and 20 odd banner "jassaks." This is sufficient indication of the fragile control Prince Teh exercises and at the same time reflects the spirit of resistance of the loyal Mongols.

At a huge banquet given in Prince Sha's honor on Jan. 22 in Sian, in which 100 leaders of various walks of life turned out to pay him tribute, the Mongol leader, his shrivelled hands a bit shaky and his round face a bit terse, promised the Japanese a tough time should they venture into the Yeghe Jo and Olanchab Leagues.

"Five Races United"

Prince Sha means business, for on his trip down he took his family—the princess and the grandchildren—away from the Yeghe Jo League so that he may be freed from family worries.

"I'm prepared for the Japanese and I want them to know that their plan for the conquest of Manchuria and Mongolia must fail," the prince thundered in his native tongue. "I want Japan to rediscover the Chinese nation. I also want the world to know that the five races in the Republic are really united and are seized with a new strength."

Before he left the Yeghe Jo League he had convoked a mass meeting of Mongols during which he told them in plain language that Mongolia was marked the first victim in Japan's campaign of conquest "Unless we voluntarily rise up in defence of our native land, we do not deserve to be descendents of the Yellow Emperor and offspring of Genghis Khan. Should the enemy attack us you must lead your bannermen to fight to the last ditch."

Prince Sha is not dealing with high sounding talk but is facing cold facts. For since the commencement of war, the Mongols have not been spared from Japanese barbarism. Mongol lamasaries, temples, mansions and market places have been ruthlessly bombed by Japanese 'planes. For this they remember only too well and they are out to swear vengeance.

Chinese soldiers on the march-to victory?

A GUIDE TO
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UNDERSEA CITIES

News that a body of Welsh students is to investigate the estuary of the Conway in search of the lost city of Llys Helig, which was submerged during the fourth century, recalls the existence of several other "lost cities" in different parts of the world.

It was only a few weeks ago that the Caspian Sea was so affected by drought that its level dropped and revealed a number of ruins, evidently the last traces of the ancient city of Harabashager.

Port Royal, in the West Indies, suffered, so many times from fires, earthquakes and tidal waves that its inhabitants were compelled to abandon the original site and build a new town some distance away. But one can still see the houses of old Port Royal beneath the waters of the Caribbean. Their roofs have disappeared, but the tables, chairs and other furniture have been preserved by a coral formation.

Sunken towns have also been discovered in the Aegean Sea, Zuyder Zee, Dead Sea and Sargasso Sea, while other ruins have been traced off the coasts of France, Italy and Africa.

Britain has lost many towns to the sea, including Shipden, Dunwich, and Easton Bavent, on the east coast, and scores of villages on the west coast. Dunwich, once a leading town in English history, is remembered every year by a church pilgrimage to its former site.

MOUSE-TRAP RE-SETS ITSELF

Among the latest inventions is a trap designed to kill a mouse, then automatically re-set itself for the next victim. According to the inventor, once the trap has been wound up it is capable, without further attention, of accounting for a number of mice.

At the open end of oblong box, bait is held in position by a trigger. When the animal seizes the bait the trigger release a catch. A metal arm, with a saw-tooth, swings round with great force, killing the mouse and hurling the body well out of the way. The arm continues its circular swing until stopped by the catch which has dropped back in position. The trap is ready for the next rodent.

A spring mechanism, contained in the box, operates this death-dealing arm and is wound up like a clock.

The Foreign Scene

Inside Rumania....Honour With Profit!...City Agrees With Chamberlain...Carol's Game... Dictators Over Palestine

By "VIGILANT"

SINCE we noticed, in this column recently, the significance of King Carol's visit to Berchtesgaden, the economic agreement concluded by Rumania with the third Reich has provoked considerable concern both in England and France and the question has been posed whether this arrangement does not bear the only meaning of which it is capable—non-resistance and submission to the German pressure.

Whether, however, it means that Carol, after having failed in his "mission" in London, Paris and Brussels had had no alternative left other than the one of closer economic and political collaboration with Hitler's Germany or whether he is once again playing the game that is at least not new, the fact remains that its reaction on Anglo-British political circles has been quite remarkable and was echoed even in the British Parliament.

Honour With Profit

In this connection, it may be recalled that Rumania had exerted, soon after Carol's voyage, the pressure of new commercial arrangements with Germany and Italy which virtually suspended the negotiations in progress with France. The experience also of England and France who found to their chagrin that Rumania, while exploiting the Anglo-French capital and negotiating sales of her wheat, allowed herself to be virtually controlled by the Reich Wheat Office had not been particularly happy. From the viewpoint of Anglo-French investments in the states of South-Eastern Europe, it is much more profitable and certainly safer in regard to the need of giving any political guarantee to operate through collaboration with German capital and industry. Munich embodies this policy which the City has adopted as always, on the principle of 'Moins d'honneur et plus de profit' (the less of honour, the more of profit).

The developments following the commercial treaty with Germany in the internal political situation point also to the feeling of danger shared generally by the conscious Rumanian public opinion.

The Iron Guard

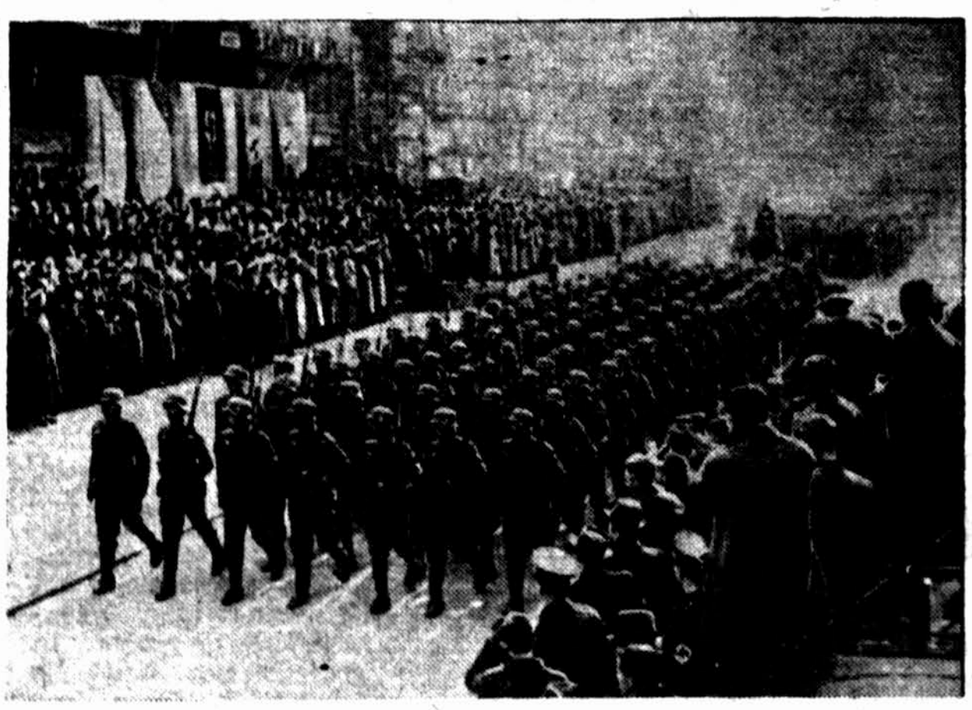
M. Manin, one of the most prominent leaders of the 'National Peasant Party' along with many Rumanian statesmen have addressed a memorandum to the King in which the demand for unification and resistance to the Nazi aggression has been situated in an unanimous and pronounced manner. Although Manin earlier made the mistake of coming to an understanding with the Iron Guard, he and his party, represent the most democratic element in Rumanian politics. He has demanded establishment of the democratic system of government and declared himself as opposed to royal dictatorship. But the plea for a Rumanian united front and clear orientation of an anti-Nazi policy and action are both welcome and significant especially as Bretianu's National Liberal Party, which is formed by the Conservatives and men of high finance and big agriculture and whose leader, Duca, was murdered by the terrorist and Hitlerian Iron Guard, is lining up in this national demand.

Carol's Game

The King, however, has been playing off the parties, one against the other, for his personal profit and ambition: and the people of Rumania can save their country only through dethronement of the King and replacement of the absolute monarchy by a constitutional democratic rule. In the meantime, Nazi penetration is discernible already and, while the recent developments in Poland notably affect the situation in a pronounced manner and may spell a brief respite, there is every reason to believe that the invariable Nazi technique of exploitation and pressure of internal dissensions, systematic enfeeblement of resistance and the finishing stroke would yet destroy the independence of Rumania.

REDECORATION—Surface Only!

HITLER MARCHES ON



The Nazi army celebrating their victory by parading through the streets of Prague.

Nazi In Palestine

If the sense of humour were not consigned into concentration camps and kept indefinitely, under 'protective arrest' in Germany Hitler would be the first to see the absurdity and the disparity in word and action of the statement he broadcast. For instance, we have only to contrast his complaint about Britain's 'interference' in German internal affairs which are incidentally not restricted to either Germany or Central and South-Eastern Europe, but to the whole world with the well-known Nazi methodology of propaganda, intrigue and penetration—certainly bloodless—to be amazed at the 'naivete' if that is the word for what is actually his studied recklessness and defiance of all rules of international behaviour of this man.

THE MUNICH UMBRELLA —No More?

His reference to the Palestine affair is particularly audacious. It is hardly necessary to mention here that at the last Nurenberg Congress of the Nazi party a powerful Arab delegation was conspicuous by its presence and was remarked by foreign observers who have stated that these foreign guests received the cordial and admiring approval of the party. As one of them wrote at the time, this spectacle explained the discovery of a quantity of arms in Palestine and the cordial relations that existed between the German diplomatic representatives in Baghdad and the Arab Committee directing the resistance to the British rule, apart from the intrinsic justice of the cause of Arab nationalism or grievances.

After Czechs, Arabs

The Nazis have taken as great interest in the affairs of Syria and the newspaper 'Berliner Boersenzeitung' some months ago referred, with satisfaction to "the rapid consequence of the Czech events" discernible to it in the activization of the minority 'problem'.

The news of the arms supply to Yemen following the visit of the heir-apparent to Japan, the Axis partner who has been entrusted with the task of forming the Tokio-Mecca Axis—the phenomenal multiplication of the Muslim students in Japan is not evi-

(Continued On Page 41)

A Short Story

The Victim

By "WHITE"

KUNJITAPDAA Iyer, alias Kunju, was a bright lad as he thought himself. A graduate of university, which had contributed its own quota of orators, politicians and what not, he was united in holy wedlock with the winsome only daughter of an affluent Mirasdar, possessed of vast tracts of landed property in one of the most fertile districts of South India. On his own side, in days gone by, he had a not inconsiderable patrimony along with some debts. The latter accumulated, as is usually the case, so that within a few months of his marriage all his property was, as it were, swallowed by the creditors. Thus, at the age of twenty-two, Kunju had nothing else to back upon but a degree, plenty of optimism and an attractive wife looming large in the horizon. The loss of his effects was viewed with unreasonableness by his father-in-law as the result of his indiscretions; this was followed by veiled insinuations that he was deluded into giving his precious daughter to a scamp by coloured versions of his eligibility. Such news travelled fast and an interested relative carried coloured versions to Kunju's mother, a lady with exalted sense of her own prestige and inclined to make much of her past greatness. The result was a retaliation in choice language of the ways of parvenus; also, a decision duly arrived at that the best way to punish such people was to leave them to themselves and not have anything to do with them. The old man opined that by God's grace his daughter had enough to feed and clothe herself upon for the rest of her natural life and that he would consider her a son.

Kunju, married just a year previous to all these developments, had fond dreams of married life. Now, he had perforce to abide by his mother's decision, she being responsible for his birth and for what he was. So that, while it was his personal opinion that it was cruel to make the girl suffer for the faults of her father he could not very well air it before his mother who took the matter seriously. Further, his affection for the girl was just passive; he had seen her for a day during the marriage and much as he liked to have the pleasure of a conversation with her, he was not able to do so due to prying eyes all round. He also thought that it would be considered forward if he attempted anything of the kind; also the girl adopted an attitude of bashfulness and evasion which rendered such half-hearted attempt as he made on his part futile.

Soon after the marriage, all his troubles started. What with the dwindling away of his property and the eternal refrain of his mother that all her troubles were due to the addition of his ill-fated wife, before whose advent even the property owned by generations of Kunju's ancestors flew away as before a magic wand, his own futile attempts at setting his affairs right, and the rumpus started by his father-in-law, Kunju was well-nigh distraught.

But Kunju was not the type to pine in despair for long. He always had a vision of a glorious future with all the paraphernalia of a life run on oiled bearings. He had a knack of always hoping for the best and as so far nothing untoward had happened, he had no occasion to consider the right or wrong of this outlook on life. It was his firm conviction that while thousands, who had neither education nor property were able to job along somehow, he with all his diverse accomplishments should be able to make the most of his life.

But a rich uncle of his, who incidentally was not blessed with children and whose earthly possessions would eventually become Kunju's thought otherwise. He believed that Kunju was pampered and spoiled by his mother, a widow who would not listen to any one and that it was a case of history repeating itself, namely, that nothing good will come out of a boy brought up by a widow. At the same time, he had a sneaking fondness for the boy and felt a sort of responsibility as his brother had died while the boy was in his infancy, he being the only male child in the family. He thought that the only way to set things right was to have the boy married. With this object in view he had specially interested himself and achieved this object to his entire satisfaction. But he could not anticipate the turn events had taken. While he could not entirely agree with Kunju's father-in-law's attitude, at the same time he thought that the remedy suggested by his mother was to say the least of it highly undesirable. It was his considered opinion that the young couple should not suffer on account of two old cronies, whose remarks were made according to their narrow views. He had a long consultation with his wife in the matter in which everything was discussed with due regard to the feelings of all concerned and a plan of action was decided upon. It was mutually agreed to keep the thing a secret from every one.

A fortnight later Kunju received an invitation for the marriage of a distant cousin. His uncle casually asked him about it and suggested that as he could not be present on the occasion Kunju should represent the family. His mother, who had a high sense of family obligations, gladly fell in with the suggestion and it was decided that Kunju should grace the occasion with his presence. Kunju was also over-joyed at the prospect as he thought he would be able to see his wife there without being attributed any unfilial motives.

In due course Kunju left Madras and arrived at the scene of festivities. But to his chagrin, he found that his wife had not come although she lived near the place. On enquiry it was found that she was not able to attend owing to the ill-health of her father. So, cursing the propensity of old people to fall sick on such important occasions, Kunju had to stomach his desire as best as he could. He felt a strong longing to visit his wife but had to relinquish the idea for fear of his mother.

So he retraced his way to Madras. He took the night train intending to have a good nap as he had spent several nights without sleep owing to the continuous round of activities in connection with the marriage of his cousin.

The train steamed into Chengulpet junction soon after dawn and the bustle at the station awoke him from a dreamless sleep. After hurrying through his ablutions he rushed to the Refreshment Stall, thoughtfully provided by the Railway Authorities for the catering of its passengers. But time, tide and trains do not wait for any man. While half way through his coffee he saw the train moving. Gulping the rest of it hastily, he made a bolt for it and boarded the train. There was no place for him to sit and hence he decided to stand at the door until the next station. Just to while away the time he looked out of the window into the next compartment. The sight that confronted him fairly staggered him. A pair of blue eyes met his. An angelic face in all the charms of youth, clad in the flimsiest of silk-sarees crowned with a mop of disorderly hair decorated with a bunch of fading flowers in all colours, yet withal blazening forth virginal purity was what he saw. He feasted his eyes on the apparition. Seeing that she was the cause of the unwelcome stare from the next carriage, the girl turned her face aside but not before indulging in a smile which showed off her dazzling white teeth to their best advantage.

Kunju was flabbergasted. He never in his wildest dreams imagined that such rare and enchanting beauty could exist on the face of the earth. Kunju could have only a side view of the girl. A pretty pink shell like ear adorned with a ring from which shone the unmistakable rays of diamonds along with similar costly ornaments on the hand clearly showed that they belonged to a person in affluent circumstances; while the general air and appearance of the girl gave unmistakable evidence of marked modern traits. He cursed his fate for having had to wed the illiterate country bred daughter of a well-to-do squire. Far better, he thought, to starve in the company of a girl like the one before him.

Then an idea struck him. Now that relations were strained be-

(Continued on Page 53)

ODD SPOTS

The End Of Europe

Ships bound across the North Atlantic see in Tory Island almost the last of Europe, for off the surf-beaten coast of Donegall stands this wild and desolate rock, like a sentinel guarding the outposts of Great Britain.

The inhabitants of Tory Island have preserved a simplicity of life rarely seen to-day, and they use the toughest and frailest of craft for fishing, the curragh. Their houses are built of stone and have not changed in form for centuries, and their vehicles are sleds, largely used for carrying kelp.

Tory Island has a grim history, for countless ships have come to grief against its precipitous rocks, one of the worst ship-wrecks being that of the gunboat "Wasp," which went ashore here in 1884. It is said that the former inhabitants of the island shared the habit of wrecking with the Cornish and Scillonians, and there are many stories still told of ships lured to destruction and seamen robbed and drowned.

Whatever may be the truth of that, the present inhabitants are noted for their hospitality to visitors, and the island is prevented from being a menace to shipping by the existence of a lighthouse with a lantern of 2,00,000 candle-power, visible for a distance of 19 miles.

Law and order is maintained on the island by one man, often known as the "King of Tory." He keeps the only shop and runs the post-office.

Art To The Forefront

By D. G. VYAS

NOVEL FASHION OF REVIEWING ART-EXHIBITIONS — PRINCIPLES OF REVIEWS OF ART — PROPAGANDA DETRIMENTAL TO THE PROGRESS OF ART — CAPTAIN SOLOMON ON ARTISTS' ORGANISATION — HIS TRIBUTE AND ADVICE TO ART-STUDENTS — EDUCATION DIVESTED OF ITS AESTHETIC ELEMENT — HIGHEST IDEAL OF ART.

A modern city of India is considered to be a strong-hold of art and culture and therefore enjoys the privilege of setting new fashions in every walk of life including art. The best and the worst emanates from the city. A right fashion springs from necessity, but most of the current fashions can be easily traced to western influences.

Art In Bombay

As a centre of fashions, especially artistic, Bombay stands unrivalled. Art has recently been in the forefront in the daily life of the city, though it is more on the lips than on the canvases of artists. Activity of an artist, though it does not find an outlet through his brush, does not remain dormant either. It initiates a fashion frequently detrimental to art. Real art shrinks when wrong artistic fashions shine.

Art has been almost on the same level as politics in Bombay, because the art-world is occupied more with modern methods of propaganda than with practice of art. Bombay has set a novel fashion of reviewing exhibitions of art for the art-minded world to follow. A genuine review of an exhibition strengthens the liaison between the creator and consumer of art.

Reviews Of Exhibitions

A review fulfils its purpose only when it has educative value. Growth of art expects unbiassed, appreciative and timely reviews. The author of a review, whether he be an artist or a critic, should be conscious of his responsibility and conversant with the methods and channels of approach to the public. The educative value of a review depends, to a great extent, upon the time of its release.

The novel fashion of art relates to the activities of some "art-lovers, art sarvants and correspondents," who have been giving poor account of their capacity and method of writing on exhibitions.

The eruption of their art-emotions has a periodicity which begins almost towards the close of an exhibition and continues indefinitely. If they interpret a review as a retrospective survey of art, they must be told that they are miserably ignorant of the principles of art-criticism.

Concrete Example

Of the two reviews of the exhibition of the School of Art, Bombay, held in December, 1938, one appeared in a Marathi daily of Bombay on the last day of the exhibition and the other in a Marathi weekly of Nagpur about 21 days after it! The last exhibition of the Bombay Art Society gave a stronger stimulus to reviewers whose pens began to flow as soon as the tide of art ebbed.

THE LAST OF THE SERIES, WHICH BROKE ALL THE PREVIOUS RECORDS, WAS CONTRIBUTED IN THE "MAHRATTA," AN ENGLISH WEEKLY OF POONA, BY ITS SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT NEARLY ON THE FORTY-SEVENTH DAY AFTER THE EXHIBITION!!

A few of such reviews, though appearing after the fair, are certainly genuine, but the trend of some others is either to extol or indict certain exhibitions. What significance should be attached to reviews which are post-exhibition and biassed? A review gets insipid when it deals with a stale matter and degenerates into propaganda when it ignores principles of art-criticism.

Disservice To Art

No review is genuine unless it restricts its scope to an exhibition that it deals with and fosters popular interest in art. Some of the post-exhibition reviews, on the contrary, traverse a much wider field, which necessarily exceeds the limits of exhibitions and indulge in wanton criticism on certain works of art or individuals. They thus render a great disservice to art.

Prejudicial remarks against artists, institutions and judges of exhibitions are not infrequently made in some of the so-called art-reviews. Why should a review be exploited as a channel of inartistic and ind'screet activities? An art-lover, who reviewed in time the exhibition of the Bombay Art Society in the "Lokmanya," a Marathi daily, on 31-1-1939 complained that awards are liberally made to students of the School of Art since Captain Solomon was appointed as one of the judges. Such an insinuation is extremely unfair. Does the art-lover know what art is and how it is judged?

"After The Day's Work".

—Kanti Bhatt.

Anonymity Of Authors

Anonymity of some reviewers under the labels of art-lovers, art-servants and correspondents is another mystery of art of Bombay. Those who have the abilities of reviewing art-exhibitions from purely artistic standpoint should not shun publicity. Those who have genuine love to promote public interest in art should not remain incognito.

Art-conscious readers do not fail to detect the spirit in which some obtrusive reviews are conceived, but they do not give expression to their disapprobation of the latter, which deal with art-displays which are no longer before the eyes of the public.

A work of art is seen and not read. If Bombay craves for real art it should not allow such a sordid fashion to crystallise in a tradition of art.

Artists' Societies

Captain Solomon, whilst speaking recently at the Bombay Field Club, stressed upon the necessity of the control of art-exhibitions by professional artists and suggested an organisation exclusively of artists. Such an organisation is essential in order to fix the artistic standards.

"Art-lover" is a vague term. No one will have the audacity to declare that he disdains art. Even a cynic will profess to be a lover of art. Societies of lawyers and doctors do not admit non-professiona's, but some art-societies in India keep their doors open to anyone who declares himself as an art-lover, probably because they are "art" and not "artists" societies.

The tribute, paid by Captain Solomon in his speech at the National Academy of Fine and Commercial art, to the ability of the Indian art-student to express himself in any style he chooses, was followed by his advice to budding artists to devote themselves to art and contribute to the art of the country. Ability of expression is the only thing that counts in the sphere of art. Captain Solomon's advice in encouraging terms should not fall on deaf ears.

Education Without Art

In the course of her speech at the exhibition of handicrafts at the Rammohan High School, Girgaum, Mrs. Hansa Mehta, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education, Bombay, laid due emphasis on the necessity of the correlation of art to education. The modern system of education is deplorably divested of its aesthetic element and therefore requires to be thoroughly overhauled.

Design, proportion and colour are inherent in a handicraft. Apart from its economic value a handicraft has undeniably artistic value as well. A handicraft cannot be made artistic unless the aesthetic sensibility of its producer is properly trained. It has an additional advantage as a medium of individual expression. There are hopeful signs of art being installed in its legitimate place in the new system of education.

Highest Ideal

A drawing exhibited at the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, evoked an interesting controversy. Of the two artists who claimed its production Mr. Augustus John admitted his mistake and withdrew the claim, but the owner loved the drawing and not its producer. Appreciation of art by its excellence and not by the eminence of its artist is the highest ideal.

False Gods

Perversion of ideals of art is not rare in India. Some artists, who happen to earn cheap popularity not necessarily through their art, parade their works as excellent irrespective of their merits. The public, too, is not sufficiently enlightened to demand from them the credentials of their artistic abilities. Worship of false gods should have no locus standi in the realm of art. An artist should be known by his art and not the art by its artist.

"Morse lied to me yesterday in order to get off to go to the ball game. He said his wife's mother was dead."

"I think you are mistaken. I heard what he said."

"Then what was it?"

"He said he would like to attend his mother-in-law's funeral."

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Admission Fee: Ans. 2.
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EVERY EVENING from 5 to 11-30

DEATH OF MR. S. S. POREDI

Retd. Deputy Collector And Leader Of Telugu Community

The sudden death has occurred at Poona of Mr. S. S. Poredi, a retired Deputy Collector at the age of 77. He died of heart-failure on Monday the 10th April at 5 p.m.

Mr. Poredi was in Government service for 34 years. He rose from a very humble position by dint of hard and honest work. Born in 1862, he matriculated in 1874. He entered Government service as a clerk in the office of the Commissioner of the Southern Division and steadily rose to be a Deputy Collector and First Class Magistrate in 1908. He worked in several districts in this capacity and retired in 1916.

He was the President-elect of the first Telugu Munurwar Sammelan held in 1915 at Bombay. He was one of Telugu community and was closely connected and actively sympathised with the several welfare-concerns of the community such as the Telugu Munurwar Education Fund, Telugu Munurwar Free Library, etc. He also worked as an Honorary Auditor of the King Edward Memorial Hospital, Poona. He was a keen and enthusiastic student of religious and philosophical works in Telugu and Marathi.

In him, the Telugu community of Poona lost an able, selfless and enthusiastic leader and a good, erudite gentleman and social worker.

He had a wide circle of friends and admireres drawn from all communities. He leaves behind him a big family and numerous admirers to mourn his loss.

His funeral was largely attended by people from all communities.

INQUIRY INTO PHOENIX MILL DISPUTE

A public inquiry, it is announced, will be conducted into the reasons of the Phoenix Mill dispute, which was referred for arbitration to the Chairman of the Textile Labour Inquiry Committee, Mr. Justice Divatia.

The inquiry will start at 11 a.m. on April 20 in the Town Hall.

POLISH DENTIST ACQUITTED

Chief Prosecution Evidence Disbelieved

Alcis L. Schweitzer, a Polish Jew, practising as a dentist in Bombay, charged mainly with causing grievous hurt so as to endanger the life of Miss Beryl Bush, by a rash and negligent act, was acquitted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on Saturday.

The trial was protracted for a considerable time and the Magistrate stated that the case was fought on both sides with vigour and skill.

THREE CHARGES

Three charges were framed against the accused. The first was that the accused on June 2 and 3, 1937, falsely styled himself as a doctor and R. D. D. and deceived the public, including Miss Bush and tried illegal inducement to being treated at his hands.

The second charge was that he, on June 3, 1937, caused grievous hurt to her by a rash and negligent act and thirdly the accused caused the death of Miss Bush by doing a rash and negligent act, not amounting to homicide.

The Magistrate remarked that after the charges were framed, the accused pleaded not guilty. Sometime after most of the prosecution witnesses were examined by the Police Prosecutor said that he could not contend that death was caused by rash or negligent act Towards the close of the trial, he further stated that the charge of cheating could not be sustained.

The only charge, therefore, remained was the one for causing grievous hurt by an act which endangered human life.

The Prosecution in contention of the remaining charge stated that it was a major operation and as such the accused was not justified to perform it. The proper method in their opinion was an open method and that the accused gave up the extraction after damaging the tooth which resulted in the spreading of the infection.

Briefly stated, the accused's defence was that he had been practising as a dentist in Germany before he came to India that he possessed the most up-to-date apparatus and instruments for dental surgery, and in the course of his practice, he had satisfactorily done extraction of teeth, including molars. From ex-ray photographs he found that Miss Bush's right lower wisdom tooth was horizontally impacted and that he arrived at the conclusion that he could extract the offending tooth without damage to the soft tissue or to the bone by first cutting off the crown and then dislocating the remaining portion out of its socket by a recognised method of extraction.

The accused further stated that he had taken all necessary steps required to be taken before he carried out the extraction. He pleaded that he was innocent of the charge laid against him.

The Magistrate stated in the course of his judgment that the case was fought with vigour and skill on both sides. But the Prosecution was at a disadvantage on account of the absence of Mrs. Pond who was out of India and who would have been in a position to state exactly what took place during the first two visits.

Referring to the evidence of a prosecution witness. Mr. Aitkin. the Magistrate observed that he did not say at first anything as to the duration of time when Miss Bush was in the dental chair. But subsequently at the request of the Police Prosecutor, the witness was allowed to have his say. He. then. stated that Miss Bush was over two and a half hours in the dental chair. The defence witness had, however, taken objection to the evidence being tendered at that stage. The Magistrate did not attach any importance to that piece of evidence. The witness, in the opinion of the Magistrate, was an educated and intelligent person and that he was not likely to forget all that he told the Police during their investigation. Moreover, no explanation was given as to why he forgot to give that evidence.

There was also evidence to show that he possessed all the necessary instruments. It was because Miss Bush refused to allow the accused to extract the tooth the next day that he became helpless. If she had shown sufficient strength of mind, there would have been, perhaps, no difficulty.

The accused was therefore acquitted.

Mr. C. B. Velkar, Police Prosecutor, appeared for the Prosecution, while the accused was defended by Messrs C. N. Kanuga, B. I. Sargon and A. S. Upadyaya.

NEW MARATHI WEEKLY "ASHA"

To Be Published From April 30

After severing their connection with 'Chitra', Messrs. A. K. Kanekar and M. G. Rangnekar have decided to start a new Marathi Weekly to be called 'Asha' from the 30th of April

With them is associated their former permanent contributor Mr. T. V. Parvate and the paper will be published from the Calendar Printing Press, Dadar, which is owned by Mr. G. V. Patwardhan.

VASANTA DEVI MEETS INDORE DIWAN

Mrs. Alladi Vasanta Devi, who is organising the movement for starting Satyagraha in Indore, saw Sir S. M. Bapna, the Diwan of Indore, and had a talk with him about the progress of the Reforms Committee and the ban placed against her entry into the State.

Lathi Police Present At Seamen's Meeting

A largely attended meeting of seamen working in the Engine and Deck Departments was held under the presidentship of Mr. M. S. Chaudhry in Northbrook Gardens on Friday night. A dozen police armed with lathis were watching the meeting. Mr. Aftab Ali the president of the Seamen's Union, Calcutta, was unable to be present at the meeting owing to indisposition but sent a message in which he stated that the struggle of Seamen's Union, Bombay, had the full support of the seamen in Calcutta.

The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Parulekar, Allaudin, Abdul Gafar Khan, M. S. Chaudhry M. S. Bakshi and several others.

The speakers explained to the audience the gist of the conversation which the deputation had with the Government of Bombay. It was decided to wait for a week so that the Government of Bombay and Government of India might get sufficient time to negotiate with the Shipping Companies for securing the moderate and reasonable demands of the seamen. The meeting terminated at 12 after Mr. M. S. Chaudhry exhorted the workers to increase the strength of the Union so that the employers might be persuaded to concede the demand without further hitch

Mahatma Submits Personnel

Thakore's Four Names Drop Out Automatically

No Perfection For Committee Claimed, But It Will Ensure Team Work, Says Gandhiji

No Muslim Representation: Negotiations With Muslim Leaders Break Down

RAJKOT, April 15.

After the failure of the negotiations with the Muslims Gandhiji on behalf of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel has sent a letter to the Thakore Saheb submitting a list of seven names for the reforms council. This list does not include Muslims.

Gandhiji has issued the following statement:—

"There has been for me unusual delay in sending on behalf of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel the names of the seven representatives to sit on the Reforms Committee in terms of the Thakore Saheb's Notification of 26th December last, and in terms of the Chief Justice's Award. The delay shows the measure of my anxiety as well as Sardar Patel's to include in the list the Thakore Saheb's four nominees, whose names he had published in his defunct Notification of 21st January last.

In accordance with the Award his nominees automatically dropped out, but the Thakore Saheb could have retained them with the co-operation of Sardar Patel. My first act on arrival in Rajkot on 9th was to offer to His Highness in writing the Sardar's co-operation in retaining the names. To my regret and to my astonishment the offer was summarily rejected. The public knows from the Thakore Saheb's reply, which was handed to the Pressmen on his behalf in what terms it was rejected. He has allowed to be inferred that the Award left no scope for increasing the number of members of the Committee. On the face of it this is not right. With mutual consent there is ample scope for adjustment. The Thakore Saheb is not bound by the Award not to increase or even decrease the number of the Committee.

EXPLORING AVENUES

When this unfortunate decision became known to me with the fullest co-operation of the Sardar I set about exploring means of accommodating at least two Muslim representatives and one Bhayat representative among the seven. This could not be done unless they could see their way to agree to work as one team with the Sardar's and other nominees. If this condition could not be fulfilled the very object of giving the Sardar, that is the Parishad, the right to select all the seven members could be easily frustrated. But in spite of making all efforts it was humanly possible both for the Sardar and me to make, we failed and, therefore, the public will find all the four nominees of the Thakore Saheb have been omitted.

This, however, does not mean that the Committee will not represent all interests that could have been covered by the four nominees and several other interests, not specifically represented, for I have not known a single such committee in the world which could cover specifically and sectionally all imaginable interest. The very essence of democracy is that every person represents all the varied interests, which compose the nation. It is true that it does not exclude and should not exclude special representation of special in-

(Continued on page 25)

RAJKOT REFORMS COMMITTEE PERSONNEL

RAJKOT, April 15.

The names of the following seven members of the Parishad on Rajkot reforms council have been submitted by Gandhiji on behalf of Sardar Patel to the Thakore Saheb.

(1). Sjt. Popatlal Purshotam Anada, B. A., L. L. B. a leading member of the Kathiawar Bar, a prominent citizen; sometimes president and a member of the Praja Sabha for more than a decade; imprisoned during the recent Satyagraha movement, and suspended from practising as a lawyer in the State courts for participating in the Satyagraha; the State also accepted his nomination on the Reforms Committee announced by it on the eve of the Second Satyagraha Movement.

(2). Sjt Popatlal Dhanjibhai Malaviya, a prominent merchant, President of the Local Social Service League, for some time member of the Local Municipality and Praja Pratinidhi Sabha; also accepted by State when his name was submitted in January.

(3) Sjt. Jamnadas Khushalchand Gandhi, connected with the Satyagraha Movement in South Africa, widely travelled, founder and principal of the Rajkot Rashtriyasala. He insisted on admission of Harijan children in teeth of orthodox opposition.

(4). Sjt Bacherwalla Wadher, a member of the Praja Pratinidhi Sabha since its inception, imprisoned during the Satyagraha movement, a school master for 30 years and well-known social worker

(5). Sjt. Vrajlal Mayasnanker Shukla, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Praja Parishad, President of the Youth League, an old Congress Worker and Socialist leader co-founder of the Rashtriyasala, a graduate of the Gujarat vidyapith.

(6). Sjt Jathalal Harikrishna Joshi, Secretary of the Parishad and Local Seva Sangh, conducting Harijan women's schools.

(7). Sjt Gajanan Bhawani Shanker Joshi, M. A., L. L. B., Secretary of the Ramkrishna Union, a social worker, twice sentenced in the recent satyagraha. —A. P.

(Earlier Reports on Page 22).

Reforms Committee

Anglo-Soviet Consultations

Britain Keenly Watching Developments Near Gibraltar

Italian Troops Concentrate At Leros, Rhodes & Calymnos

LONDON, April 15.

Acting on instructions from London the British Ambassador in Moscow is seeing M. Litvinoff to-day to carry a stage further the consultations which have been proceeding in London and Moscow.

The greatest reserve is maintained in British circles regarding the nature of the proposals, but in general terms, says Reuter's diplomatic correspondent, the view held here is that with the British guarantee to Poland the Soviet has received in effect a guarantee of its own frontier. Attempts are now being made to see how Soviet assistance can be utilised in the event of an attack on either of her two neighbours. Meanwhile, discussion are continuing with Turkey on the general Balkan situation.—Reuter.

BRITISH PRECAUTIONARY MOVES

London—Reports of troops movements in the neighbourhood of Gibraltar are being closely watched, and British precautionary moves are described as being normal precautions in abnormal times. It is learned the first Battalion of Welsh Guards now at Pirbright is proceeding to Gibraltar on or after April, 22 for a tour of duty of that station.

RUMANIA DEMOBS UNITS

Bucharest—The Government have decided to demobilise a number of recently called up classes.

KING CAROL'S MOVEMENTS

Bucharest—According to court circles King Carol meets Prince Paul of Yugoslavia on a Rumanian vessel on the Danube on April 17, when the general international situation will be discussed.

ITALIAN TROOPS CONCENTRATION

Athens—Great activity is reported in Italian Dodecanese where Italians are concentrating troops and large quantities of war materials and stores particularly at Leros, Rhodes and Calymnos

GREECE TAKES PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES

In view of the international situation the Government is taking all necessary precautions.—Reuter.

Holland Takes Precautionary Measures

AMSTERDAM, April 15

A Royal decree stipulates that troops who have finished their first period of service shall not be disbanded, but remain under arms. The political tension in Europe, it is stated, necessitates measures to secure the frontiers and ready disposal of a large number of trained forces.—Reuter.

EMPIREWIDE DEFENCE MEASURES

LONDON, April 15

Further Empire defence developments are reported to-day as follows:—

Gibraltar: boom defences are being placed at both entrances to the Admiralty harbour during this weekend. The work of barricading the main road to Spain is continuing.

Nairobi: The Governor told the Kenya Legislative Council that a scheme for reinforcements for the Colony has been worked out in complete detail. Asiatic manpower would be mainly employed in maintaining the colony's essential services including railways, and on construction of military camps. Legislation, however, is being introduced to provide for men of Asiatic origin and Arabs to participate in the defence of Mombasa. All these preparations, said the Governor, had been carried out in closest co-operation with the neighbouring territories.

Hongkong: Emergency regulations are published empowering the arrest and detention of aliens in camps without trial. The Governor may offer the services of Honkong Naval volunteers to the Royal Navy.—Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL SOCCER

England Beat Scotland

LONDON, April 15.

In an international soccer match between England and Scotland, England beat Scotland, by two goals to one.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

FLEET TO RETURN TO PACIFIC.

LONDON, April 15.

Without any explanation the Navy Department has ordered the fleet to return to the Pacific. A formal fleet review was to have been held in the Atlantic on April 27. The fleet was also scheduled to visit New York world's fair. The order came as a complete surprise.—Reuter.

NO CONFIDENCE IN RASHTRAPATI

Resolution Before A. I. C. C. Meeting

NEW DELHI, April 15.

The following is the text of a resolution, which some members of the Central Assembly who are also members of the A.-I.C.C. have sent under registered cover to the Acting General Secretary of the A.-I.C.C. to-day:—

"This meeting of the All-India Congress Committee has no confidence in Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, President of the Indian National Congress."

The members of the Central Assembly who have sent the above resolution are: Messrs Anantasayanam Aiyangar, Thirumul Rao, Satyanarain Sinha, B. B Varma and Pandit Mishra.—United Press.

Cordell Hull Condemns Power Politics

Europe Asked To Emulate Example Of American States

WASHINGTON, April 15.

An emphatic condemnation of the "Power Politics" was voiced by Mr. Cordell Hull in his speech at the Pan-American Building this evening.

He declared that between neighbour nations of the western hemisphere brotherhood had become stronger than the weight of arms. The Pan-American Day in the world as now constituted stands for an affirmation by half the world that it will not accept an international order based on power politics or an abrogation of the underlying principles of justice, tolerance and law.

Pan-American structure is a standing pledge that international relationships in the new world do not rest on the preponderance of arms or the balance of power.

To-day we are called upon to determine whether the Pan-American conception of peaceful adjustments can be maintained in the face of the world outside, some parts of which boldly insist that there can be no valid relations save those based on force."

Mr. Hull added that the Pan-American republics were having at their command no more brutal weapons than a common understanding and peaceful co-operation and they could face confidently the disturbed world of to-day.—Reuter.

PROBLEM OF TRADE EXPANSION

Discussion In League Of Nations

NEW DELHI, April 14

The 49th session of the Economic Committee of the League of Nations, which met recently in Geneva, discussed certain subjects which will form the report of this Committee to the next Assembly of the League of Nations, including the problem of the expansion of trade, questions relating to raising the standard of living etc etc., Questions arising from soil erosion and deforestation also formed part of the discussion.

In considering subject of the problem of the expansion of trade, account should be taken of the ever greater extent of the fact that international economic relations are, to-day, fundamentally characterised by two principal systems: that which includes the countries with a "free" economy, and that which groups the countries with a "controlled" economy.

Since the hope of introducing the greatest possible "freedom" into the "controlled" section seems to be slender, the Committee had to consider whether they should not seek arrangements by which the conditions of trade between the two systems may be improved In this connection, the recent trade agreements between the United States on the one hand, and the United Kingdom and Canada on the other, mark an important step. In addition, it was felt that account might also be taken of the effects of general economic activity and the steps for the control of production and sale adopted or proposed, in regard to certain materials. The tendency towards such machinery seems to strengthen and the moment has perhaps arrived to draw from its operation general conclusions which have so far been obscure.

The Committee, sitting under the chairmanship of Sir Fredrick Leith Ross of the United Kingdom, examined the progress made in the studies undertaken concerning the standard of living, i.e. concerning the problem which consists in endeavouring to improve the welfare of populations with the hope that by this means it might be possible to resolve or at least to mitigate certain difficulties of an economic nature.—United Press.

Tripartite Plan Of Jt. Action In Air

STAFF OFFICERS DISCUSS GROWING THREAT AGAINST BRITISH INTERESTS IN EGYPT AND GIBRALTAR

LONDON, April 15.

A PROJECT by which Britain, France and Russia will pledge joint action by their air forces in the event of an attack on any state guaranteed by them, is at present under consideration, according to the "Daily Telegraph" diplomatic correspondent, dealing with current Anglo-Soviet diplomatic negotiations.

The correspondent declares that the British Government is giving urgent attention to the threats which appear to be growing against British interests in Egypt and Gibraltar.

The correspondent understand that the staff officers in Whitehall have held prolonged meetings at which the latest troop movements were considered and plans drawn up for military defence of both areas if necessary.

CHAMBER OF FASCISTS MEETING TO BE BROADCAST

ROME, April 14.

All Italian stations will broadcast the special meeting of the Chamber of Fascists and corporations at which, it is stated, Count Ciano will make an important speech at 2-50 p.m. G.M.T. on Saturday.—Reuter.

JOINT DECLARATION BY BULGARIA AND JUGOSLAVIA

SOFIA, April 15

The possibility of a joint Jugoslavia-Bulgrian declaration is mentioned in political circles here as a result of important negotiations proceeding between the two countries.—Reuter

Competition

Our next Competition will appear in "The Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition of 23rd April, 1939.

TERRORIST ARSENAL DISCOVERED IN PALESTINE

JERUSALEM, April 14.

The biggest terrorist arsenal found since the Palestine disturbances began in 1936 was seized near Nablus to-day by troops of the Border Regiment co-operating with the police.

It included 69 rifles, one machine-gun and large quantity of ammunition, explosives, many documents and uniforms including the personal officer's uniform of the notorious gang-leader Yussef Abudurra who is believed to have fled to Syria.—Reuter.

GREAT LITERACY DRIVE IN CITY

Public Co-operation Urged To Drive Out Illiteracy

A huge meeting was held on Saturday night at Gogha Street, Fort, Bombay to organise the public of Bombay to assist in the Literacy Drive to be started in the month of May.

The meeting which was convened under the auspices of the Kannada Section of the Bombay Literacy Campaign Committee and the Kanara Students Union was presided over by Mr. Rangacharya Jahagirdar, pleader to the Government of Bombay.

Among those who addressed the audience were Miss Amy Rustomji, Miss Nariman, Mr. F. M. Pinto, Mr. Dinkar Desai, Mr. S. N. Shetty, and Miss Godaveri Gokhale.

Before the commencement of the meeting a large procession which started from the 'A' Ward District Congress Committee Office, marched to the venue of the meeting and joined the crowd which had already gathered there.

APPALLING ILLITERACY.

All the speakers reminded the audience of the appalling illiteracy which prevailed amongst the masses of the City and pointed out the need to extirpate it. Now, the popular Congress Ministry held the reins of the Government of Bombay and they would leave no stone unturned to achieve this object.

The City of Bombay was known as the "Urbs Prima In Indis"; but the statistics of illiteracy did not justify that glorified nomenclature. Only when this accursed evil of gross ignorance was banished from our midst could we aspire to that claim.

The Bombay Literacy Campaign Committee which will function under the aegis of the B. P. C. C. is about to launch a vast drive to spread knowledge of the three R's among the illiterate population. They will do everything to educate public opinion to help in this direction.

The public were exhorted to assist in making the campaign successful. Each volunteer could undertake to teach at least ten pupils and thus the entire illiterate population could be enlightened. With the co-operation of the public the city could be rid of illiteracy before the 'Drive' was over.

Sharp Increase In War Risk Rates

TOKYO, April 14.

A sharp increase in war risk insurance rates for shipments to and from European ports is to take immediate effect, announced an emergency meeting of the Association of Leading Underwriters here.

The rates for shipments through the Mediterranean have been raised from .375 to two yen per hundred yen and for shipments to and from ports on the European and African coasts west of east longitude 40 degrees and north latitude 20 degrees have been increased from .325 to one yen.—Reuter.

KING TO BROADCAST ON EMPIRE DAY

LONDON, April 14.

The B. B. C. announces that the King will broadcast on the Empire Day a message from Winnipeg at 8 p.m. on May 24.

Their Majesties departure from Portsmouth on May 6 will be broadcast to the Empire and the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation is arranging a relay to British listeners of the description of their arrival at Quebec on May 15 and their departure from Halifax for New Foundland.—Reuter.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA

CAPE TOWN, April 14.

Sir Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan concluded his tour of South Africa to-day when he returned to England by the mail boat.

In a farewell message he says that it is admitted that Indians in South Africa have contributed to some extent to the building up of the country.

"I am convinced that they will make even more effective contributions to the general life of this country if they are given a chance to do so."

Sir S. Radhakrishnan recognises that Indians of South Africa are at one in regard to their objective though there are some differences due to assertion of personalities more than principles. The strength of honour of the Indian community lies in their united organised effort to improve their present position.

"I must emphasise that they must do nothing to make themselves disagreeable or unacceptable to their neighbours."—Reuter.

Fascism And Nazism, World's "Obnoxious Things"

No Coalition With Russia Lest New Ideas Spread In India

Amendment Of India Act Will Vest Absolute Powers In Prov. Govts. In War Times, Says Jawahar

ALLAHABAD, April 15.

In connection with the celebration of the National Week, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, addressing a meeting held in the Purshotumdas Park, under the auspices of the City Congress Committee, referred to the possibility of a grave crisis arising out of the proposed amendment of the Government of India Act, which intended to give special powers to the Government of India, in the Provinces, during emergency, in times of war.

Recalling the pre-war and post-war conditions, Mr. Nehru stated that the whole world structure of the present society must change, with a view to improving the condition of human beings, the vast majority of which was steeped in poverty. The structure of society must be based on the principles of socialism, which sought to improve the production and the economic condition of a country. The principles of socialism could only be worked out in a country which was free, and, as such, he stressed the need for Swaraj.

FASCISM AND IMPERIALISM

Pandit Nehru referred to Fascism and Nazism as two obnoxious things born in the world. Fascism had a close relationship with Imperialism in India. He also pointed out the immense power that Russia and America wielded, and maintained that the combination of Britain, France, Russia and America would be invincible for any of the powers. But it was not the policy of Britain and France to combine with Russia, lest their coalition with Russia might lead to the spreading of new ideas from Russia in countries like India. Hence, both Britain and France chose to allow Germany to increase its power.

India, said Pandit Nehru, would not help Imperialism, in the event of a war. The amended form of the Government of India's Act sought to vest power in the Government of India, in the event of a war, and it would then possess authority to do as it wished in the Provinces. Pandit Nehru hoped that this would be resented to by the A. I. C. C. and by the Congress and non-Congress Provinces.

Both the Hindu Sabha and the Muslim League were described by Pandit Nehru as enemies of the Congress and of Freedom. Such organisations diverted the minds of the people from the real problems which faced the country.

He then stressed the need for strengthening Congress Sangathan.—A. P.

GIVE PLEDGE OF NON-AGGRESSION

Roosevelt's Request To Hitler And Duce

LONDON: April 15.

It is learned that President Roosevelt has addressed a personal message to Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini requesting them to give a pledge to refrain from aggression against any territory of Independent States.

In his telegram to Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini President Roosevelt asked specifically whether they are willing to give assurances that their armed forces would not attack certain independent nations. The telegram went on: "such assurance clearly must apply not only to the present day, but also to a sufficiently long period in future to give every opportunity to work by peaceful methods for a more permanent peace. I suggest you construe the word 'future' to apply to a minimum period of assured non-aggression for at least ten years and quarter of a century if we dare look that far ahead. If such an assurance is given by your Government I will immediately transmit it to the Governments of other nations, and will simultaneously enquire whether these nations will in turn give a like assurance."

President Roosevelt mentioned Finland, Esthonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Spain, Switzerland, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg Poland, Hungary, Rumania, Yugoslavia, Russia, Bulgaria, Greece, Turkey, Iraq, the Arabia, Syria, Palestine, Egypt, Iran, Holland, Belgium, Great Britain, Eire, France, Portual and Spain.

"FRIENDLY INTERMEDIARY."

President Roosevelt said that he would act as a friendly intermediary in transmitting the peace assurances, and added that if the reciprocal assurances of peace were given then the nations of the world could begin discussions looking towards disarmament and opening up of trade channels. The United States would, participate in a conference on these problems.

President Roosevelt's message stresses that there is now a general fear of war throughout the world. The existence of that fear was of definite concern to the peoples of the United States, all of whom knew that any major war, even if confined to other continents, must bear heavily on them and for generations to come. Because of the fact that after the acute tension in which the world was living for the past few weeks there would seem at least a momentary relaxation—because no troops at this moment were on the march—this may be an opportune moment for me to send you this."—Reuter.

PLEDGE FOR 10 YEARS

Paris.—President Roosevelt is understood to have asked Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini to give a pledge in respect of territorial integrity for ten years. In return the United States would do all they could to facilitate economic co-operotion with Germany and Italy.—Reuter.

MUSSOLINI SAVED ALBANIA FROM RAPACIOUS OLIGARCHY

Ciano On Two Nations' Common Interests

ROME: April 15.

Count Ciano addressing the Chamber of Fasci and Corporations, announced that the Chamber had offered the Crown of Albania to King Victor Emmanuel.

He declared that the personal union brought about in the two thrones and their common interest brought to the Albanian nation a new era of peace and liberty.

"Long Live Albania, Long Live Italy," he added. Albania was now Roman and the great work of uniting the two nations had begun.

Count Ciano claimed that the Powers had recognised Italy's right to protect Albania. The rapacious oligarchy that surrounded King Zog had to be eradicated. Signor Mussolini had saved Albania, despite opposition from King Zog.

"NO THREAT TO YUGOSLAVIA."

Count Ciono said that any attempt to upset the Italian-Albanian union would be met by the action of both the countries. Italians in Spain would go home after their deserved triumphal entry into Madrid. The Rome-Berlin Axis would continue to function perfectly. The Axis would remain the basis of Italian foreign policy. The presence of Italians in Albania did not mean the slightest threat to Yugoslavia.

ALTERATION IN PACT UNJUSTIFIED

Count Ciano agreed with Mr. Chamberlain's remark about the maintenance of the Anglo-Italian Pact, and said that nothing that had happened could justify any alteration in the Pact. "For our part we attribute great value to the agreements concluded last April between us and England."—Reuter.

HIS WORSHIP MAYOR BEHRAM N. KARANJIA OF BOMBAY CITY WHO WAS ELECTED BY AN OVERWHELMING MAJORITY ON THE 1ST OF APRIL. HE WAS SOLIDLY SUPPORTED BY THE CONGRESS MUNICIPAL PARTY.

MOVEMENTS IN WESTERN DIRECTION.

GIBRALTAR, April 15.

It is reliably learned that many troops in the neighbourhood of Gibraltar have started move in westward direction early this morning, and are now camping at Ronda on the slopes of southern Spain.—Reuter.

ADULTERATION OF MILK CASES IN BOMBAY

The following is a list of cases for adulteration of milk in which convictions were obtained during the week ending 8th April 1939:—

Names of persons convicted and fined by the Municipal Court of Honorary Presidency Magistrates, Fort, Esplanade Police Court:—

(1) Mr. Mauful Lachiram, licensee of the Sweetmeat shop at No. 270, Frere Road, was convicted and fined Rs. 40 on 3-4-'39, in default to undergo three weeks' simple imprisonment, for selling milk containing 20.0 per cent extraneous water.

(2) Mr. Mahomed Yusuf, Vendor in the milk shop at No. 242, Nagdevi Street, was convicted and fined Rs. 30 on 6-4-'39 in default to undergo fourteen days' simple imprisonment, for selling milk deficient in fat to the extent of 36.6 per cent.

(3) Mr. Chunu Bejnath, vendor in the milk shop at No. 206, Argyle Road, was convicted and fined Rs. 25 on 6-4-'39, in default to undergo fourteen days' simple imprisonment, for selling milk containing 11.1 per cent extraneous water.

(4) Mr. Chunu Bejnath, vendor in the milk shop at No 206, Argyle Road, was convicted and fined Rs. 45 on 6-4-'39, in default to undergo three weeks' simple imprisonment, for selling milk containing 22.3 per cent extraneous water.

(5) Mr. Bachai Sohan (servant of Mr. Devidas Bachai) hawking milk at Chowpaty Road, was convicted and fined Rs. 25 on 4-4-'39, in default to undergo fifteen days' simple imprisonment for selling milk containing 11.1 per cent extraneous water.

(6) Mr. Babu Mahadu, owner of the Curds shop at No. 12, Khetwadi 7th Lane, was convicted and fined Rs. 50 on 4-4-'39, in default to undergo six weeks' simple imprisonment, for selling Curds deficient in fat to the extent of 98.0 per cent.

Names of persons convicted and fined by the Municipal Court of Honorary Presidency Magistrates, Mazgaon, Mazagaon Police Court:—

(7) Mr. Deobalising Gulabsing, hawking milk at Dadar Main Road, was convicted and fined Rs. 30 on 4-4-'39 in default to undergo four weeks' simple imprisonment, for selling milk containing 13.3 per cent extraneous water.

(8) Mr. Hardeo Shivbhiksing, hawking milk at Curry Road, was convicted and fined Rs. 40 on 4-4-'39 in default to undergo four weeks' simple imprisonment, for selling milk containing 18.8 per cent extraneous water.

BHULABHAI TO INTERVIEW VICEROY TO-MORROW

NEW DELHI, April 15.

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, leader of the Congress Party, will leave for Bombay on Tuesday morning. The "United Press" understands that Mr. Desai will have an interview with H. E. Viceroy on Monday morning.—United Press.

THE FIRST SAFETY GLASS

Thirty-odd years ago a French chemist dropped a bottle in his laboratory. The glass "starred," but didn't shatter. Examination showed that the bottle had contained collodion, and the thin film inside held the pieces together. A few days later the chemist read of an automobile accident in which a girl had been badly cut by flying glass. He remembered the laboratory bottle and it gave him the idea of safety glass. Laminated safety glass is made up of a sheet of plastic placed between two plates of glass and the whole "sandwiched" by heat and pressure. When broken by an impact, the pieces of glass adhere to the plastic instead of flying.

Negotiations With Muslims Break Down

Mahatma Submits Names Of Personnel To Thakore

RAJKOT, April 15.

It is now definitely learnt that negotiations between Gandhiji and the Muslim deputationists regarding the personnel of the Muslim representation on the Reforms Committee have broken down.

The Muslim deputation visited Gandhiji at noon and after half an hour's talk it withdrew.

It is learnt that Gandhiji will be issuing a statement this evening.—A.P.

LIST OF NAMES FOR REFORMS COMMITTEE SUBMITTED TO THAKORE

RAJKOT, April 15.

Following the breakdown of negotiations between Mahatma Gandhi and the Muslim Deputation, it is understood that Mahatma Gandhi has written a letter to the Thakore Saheb enclosing the list of seven names for the Reforms Committee recommended by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in accordance with the Gwyer Award.

It is expected that the Thakore Saheb will now scrutinise the list of seven names in order to make sure that all the seven names recommended are subjects of the Rajkot State. A notification by the Thakore Saheb announcing the personnel of the Committee is soon expected.—A. P.

SURPRISING TURN IN RAJKOT

Mahatma's Final Letter To Thakore Saheb

(From Our Correspondent).
RAJKOT, April 4.

The situation has taken a serious turn and now Gandhiji is preparing his final letter to the Thakore Saheb with the names. The names are quite ready, but are still not out. At the same time, no surprise names are expected. The Muslims together with the Bhayats are likely to make hostile demonstrations against Mahatma Gandhi's decision. At the time of wiring, Muslim deputations have arrived in Anand Kunj and will see the Mahatma.

Surprise developments are expected, though one cannot say as to the outcome.

A chit from the State authorities was also received by Mahatmaji this evening, which should also have some significance.

AMBEDKER TO MEET THAKORE

The following telegram was sent to Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Leader of the Independent Labour Party, by the Depressed Classes Committee of Rajkot:—

"We, Depressed Classes most earnestly request you to arrive here immediately. Our interests disregarded by Gandhi. Wire him not to submit list of Committee members before you represent our case."

In response to this telegram Dr. Ambedkar sent a telegram to Mr. Virawalla asking for representation on the Reforms Committee. In reply to this Mr. Virawalla wired back to say.

"Your wire has been communicated to His Highness. I am directed to say that in spite of His Highness' desire and keenness Mr. Patel is not likely to recommend any representation of Depressed Classes. If you so desire His Highness will be willing to grant you an interview and discuss with you how Depressed Classes could be helped."

Dr. Ambedkar replied to say, "Please arrange interview with His Highness. Arriving Tuesday afternoon."

Rajkot Talks Break Down

(From Our Correspondent).
RAJKOT, April 15.

Negotiations between Mahatma Gandhi and the Muslims, which had been continuously going on for the last six days, finally broke down at noon to-day. Three of the five Muslim deputationists and Mr. Haptubhai, one of the Thakore's two nominees, came to Gandhiji shortly before twelve and were closeted with him upto 1 p.m.

It appears they could not fulfil the hope expressed last night that they would work with the other five members of the Committee as one team.

Presumably the night's deliberations with other Muslim leaders as also Darbar Virawala and telephonic talks with Bombay changed the situation. The deputationists declined to say anything to the press except that a joint statement would be issued soon.

The Bhayats are gathering in meeting at the Mengani Uttara to think over the ways for facing the Parishad.

GANDHIJI AND TONGAWALA

Humorous Episode In Rajkot Mission

(From Our Correspondent.)
RAJKOT, April 14.

Mr. Shambaushankar Trivedi who has decided to undertake a fast if Responsible Government is not announced in his State, has been advised by Gandhiji to abandon this idea.

GANDHIJI CRACKS JOKES.

The other day when Gandhiji who wanted to interview Mr. E. C. Gibson, did not find the car, he got ready to go on foot, but finding a tonga waiting outside Anand Kunj, his residence, he got into the Bohra's Tonga and remarked good humouredly that he (Tongawala) would accept honest dealings with him (Maro Vahvar Rakhish ke). Hardly had he travelled a few yards, a motor followed him, which he boarded and drove for the Residency. The tongawala was a bit angry with the parishad people, that they did not favour him to take Gandhiji the whole distance to the Residency.

DEPUTATIONS GALORE.

A number of deputations from individual Kathiawar States arrived and after receiving instructions from Gandhiji and Sardar Patel, left for their homes. So far, the Hyderabad, Ramdurg, Limbdi, Vithalgadh, Jamnagar, Bhaonagar, Palitana and Wadhwan States' deputations have seen Gandhiji. They have been advised, it is reported to concentrate on constructive work and not to court any friction with their States Gandhiji's mind seems to be wholly absorbed in the Rajkot issue. This is the reason why he told your correspondent at the interview in the Residency after he had 75 minutes' talk with the Resident, "I cannot say what will happen about the settlement". The words an fully significant political horizen seems clouded.

It we scrutinize all official utterances one cannot but conclude that from a policy of liberalism, non-interference, intervention to one of union and co-operation is being pursued by the Government of India in its official career.

INDIA EXPECTS EVERYONE TO BE TRUE TO HER

Mr. Dasappa's Address To Second Convention Of Mysore State Congress

(From Our Correspondent.)
VIDURANAGAR, (Mysore)
April 15.

Viduranagar had the distinction of staging the most spectacular Presidential procession. Ten and thousands of people witnessed the spectacle of richly caparisoned bullocks marching ahead of the chariot to form what must have been to them the grandest sight. All round were spotted with thousands of rural masses moving towards the route of the procession to see what must have beem to many of them the sight of their life.

Sjts H. C. Dasappa president elect and T. Siddalingaih Retiring president sitting in the decorated charlot drawn byb bullocks with bells clinging marched through the route lined by volunteers, while crowds on either side raised thunderous cheers. The Viduranagar seemed to have emptied itself out to witness in participation in the procession. Amidst memorable scens the great procession ended out side the gate.

The chariot and volunteers marched with their bands through Nagar while the crowd vended its way to the Jhanda Chowk where the President-elect unfurled the Tri-Colour Flag and the Mysore Flag.

The site selected to hold the Second Sessions of the Mysore State Congress has a historic background in that Vidura of the Mahabharata fame planted a Pipal tree under which is now a temple constructed and a number of Naga Stones planted. The place is held in very great reverence and devotees from all parts of India go there in pilgrimage. be an abnormal or extraordinary one in many ways. It looks as though the Government do not desire our annual sessions to meet in an atmosphere of common peace. But of one thing I am certain that it was highly impolitic and unwise on the part of the Government to have arrested Mr. H. Siddaiah, just a few days before the sessions. It may be that the Government feel so strong and powerful that they could well afford to defy public opinion.

DIWAN'S CHALLENGE

It would be interesting to know how the political situation in Mysore has evolved to present position. One of the earliest political parties in the State was the Mysore Prajamitra Mandali which was a proto-type of the Madras Justice Party. Twelve years ago I started as a friend of the Government and I co-operated with them in all popular causes. As the years rolled on there was a demand for Responsible Government and Dr., Sir, M. Visweswaraya, recommended the introduction of Responsible Government as a solvant of each troubles. The other matters which united the sympathies of the people was the Government's hostile attitude to the political aspirations of the people quite regardless of the spirit of the times. In June 1934 Sir, Mirza M. Ismail after attending the Round Table Conference came back to say that it was a surprise to him that the people in Mysore were asking for political reforms when democracies in the West were decaying. Leaving no room for any doubt he announced that so far as Mysore was concerned there was not going to be constitutional changes of any kind. That was the challenge which the people could not easily take lying down. Opposition to Government began to thicken gradually and a leading member of Imperial Assembly who opened the Hassan Session of the People's Federation in January 1935 characterised the administration as some what dictatorial. In April 1935 conferences of raiyats to express their economic grievance were banned. It is curious how at almost every step the Government have helped the people by their repressive and in judicious actions. The order under section of the Mysore Regulation was an encroachment on the elementary rights of citizens.

WHAT INDIA EXPECTS.

The reasons for the freedom movement to gain strength in Mysore were the poverty of the people and the Land Revenue System based on emperical data. The education position of the State was too low in that only eight or nine per cent. of the Population were literate.

In order to carry on the struggle we have to organise and to carry the message of the Congress to the doors of villagers. If atleast a few can be true Satyagrahis the victory will come sooner. Mother India is looking to us to free her from her shackles and she expects every son and daughter of India to be true to her. May God give us all strength and courage to rise equal to the occasion and play our part worthily.

Poland, Too, Wants Them!

Parliamentary Party Voices Demand For Colonies

WARSAW, (By Mail.)

Poland has joined the Rome-Berlin group in demanding Big Power "rights" for a slice of Africa and the exploitation of its peoples.

In an official resolution adopted by the Supreme Council of the Camp of National Unity, the largest party in the Polish Parliament, it is stated.

"Poland needs to participate in the exploitation of overseas possessions because of her excess population.....

"There are still large tracts, especially in Africa, for settlement and economic developments for the benefit of all civilised nations."

Virginio Gayda, Mussolini's spokesman, promptly came out in support of Poland's demands. In an editorial in "Il Gionale d'Italia", the fascist editor ignores the existence of native African populations and declares:

"Colonies are now in the agricultural stage. They need peasant labour. Italy, Germany and Poland can furnish this labour."

It will be remembered that Poland, supported by Germany and Hitler, has angled for years to get a foothold in Liberia. This scheme is now being revived with the full backing of Hitler and Mussolini.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Chaitra Vad 12, 1995
Muslim: Shafar 25, 1358
Parsi: Avan 13, 1308
Hightide: 10-00; 22-07
Lowtide: 3-49; 15-48
Sunrise: 6h. 22m.
Sunset: 6h. 56m.

B. K. T. SEVA SANGHAM.

The anniversary day of the Bombay Keraleeya Thozhilali Seva Sangham will be celebrated at Jinnah Hall to-day (Sunday), at 4 p.m. (S.T.).

N. K. G. S. B. SANGH

The annual general meeting of the Sangh will be held in the Sangh's premises to-day (Sunday), at 3-30 p.m.

KARNATAK NOOTHAN SANGIT SABHA

A general body meeting of the above Sabha will be held to-day (Sunday), at 8-30 a.m. at Sabha's room.

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' PARSI UNION

A meeting of the University Students' Parsi Union will be held to-day (Sunday) at 10-30 a.m. at the Master's Tutorial High School. The subject of discussion will "Whither Parsis".

BOMBAY YARN AND SILK MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION

The fourth annual general meeting of the association will be held at the Wagle Memorial Hall, Chikitsaka Samuha High School, Kandevadi, Bombay, 4, to-day (Sunday), at 3-0 p.m. (S.T.).

BOMBAY SEVA DAL

All the volunteers of the Bombay Seva Dal are hereby informed to be present to-day (Sunday), at 7 a.m. (S.T.) at Shivaji Park, Dadar in Seva Dal Uniform to attend the General Parade.

SERMON ON JNANESHWARI

Swami Gunateetananda of Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct the weekly public discourse on Jnaneshwari at the Mission Library Hall, Khar, to-day (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.).

KURANIC SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Kuranic Society a public lecture will be delivered on Kuran and its teachings on every Sunday in the premises of Anjuman-e-Islam High School near Bori Bunder Station, from 5 p.m. to 6 p.m. (S.T.).

NAGPADA NEIGHBOURHOOD HOUSE

Mahatma Gandhi's spirituality has no place in Indian politics, will be the subject of a public debate to-day (Sunday), at 10 a.m. sharp when Mr. Mohd. Hanif will move the proposition and Mr. S. D. Acharya will oppose it

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Retribution, Reward or Punishment" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday), at 6-15 p.m

LITERARY CIRCLE, BOMBAY

A meeting of the Dairat-ul-Adab (Literary Circle, Bombay) will be held at the Hony Secretary's place Byculla, to-day (Sunday), at 5 p.m. when Asghari Begum Sahaba will read a paper on "Influence of Culture on Life", which will be followed by a discussion on the Urdu Script

ARYA SATSANG

Arya Samaj (227, Vithalbhai Patel Road) will hold its usual weekly Satsang to-day (Sunday), at 8 a.m. Pt. S. Kavirajji will give a discourse on 3rd Chap. of Satyarth Prakash.

On the same day at 6 p.m. an open air meeting will be held at Chowpaty Sea Sands under the Kesari Om flag. Pt. Brahmanand and others will speak on Idol Worship.

"CITY PRINTERS' WELCOME TO TUSHAR KANTI GHOSH"

In our issue of 14th inst. under the Caption "City Printers' Welcome to Tushar Kanti Ghosh" we stated Mr. Nanalal Pathak as the proprietor of the Nirnaya Sagar Press. It should be read Mr. Nanalal V. Pathak, Proprietor, Printing Materials Store, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

METRO—"Honolulu" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m

NOVELTY—"Brahmachari" Time as usual.

NEW EMPIRE—"Son of the Sheik" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

OPERA HOUSE—"Mother India" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 1-45 p.m.

PALACE—"Little Miss Broadway" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PLAZA—"Maza Mulga" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2 p.m.

PATHE—"Tropic Holiday" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

REGAL—"The Lady Vanishes" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ROXY—"Nav-Jeevan" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 1-45 p.m.

SILVER TALKIE—"Heel Sayal" Daily at 1-45, 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.

WEST END—"Devata" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 1-45 p.m.

CAPITOL—"Tumhari Jeet" Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2 p.m.

CENTRAL—"Birth of Shivaji" Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10-15 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2 p.m.

EXCELSIOR— "Devil's Playground" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EROS—"Zaza" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EDWARD—"Vachan" Daily at 4-45, 7-30, and 10-15 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2 p.m.

KOHINOOR—"Brahmachari" Time as usual.

KRISHNA—"Dushman" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 1-45 p.m.

LAMINGTON—"Jungle King" Daily at 5-15, 7-45 and 10-15 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"Daughter of the Maratthas" Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

MINERVA—"Her Last Desire" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 1-45 p.m.

BOMBAY ANDHRA MAHASABHA

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Andhra Mahasabha will be held at Kuwar Kunj, 1st Road, Parsi Colony, Dadar, to-day (Sunday), at 4 p.m.

LECTURE ON LITERACY COMPAIGN

Under the auspices of the Bombay Marathi Grantha Sangrahalaya, Miss Godavari Gokhale, will speak on "Literacy Campaign in the City" to-day (Sunday), at 6 p.m. (S.T.) in the Hall of the Sangrahalaya, Mr M. N. Talpade will preside. Prof. V. G. Rao, Miss Shantabai Daundkar will also speak.

"G" WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The annual general election of the Council of the "G" Ward District Congress Committee will be held by ballot to-day (Sunday), at Vanmali Hall, Dadar, between the hours of 1 p.m. and 7 p.m. In all there are 45 Candidates for 25 seats. Mr. B. K. Rao has been appointed as the Polling Officer and Dr. V V. Sikhare, as the Returning Officer.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the above B. B and C. I. Railway Parel Sub, centre a gathering will be held to-day (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Railway Maternity Home, Bandra Railway Yard.

Dr. S. S. Banker Ag. Chief Medical Officer and Hon. General Secretary of the B. B. and C. I. Rly. Ambulance Centre, will preside and Mrs. Banker will distribute the prizes and certificates to the successful candidates.

RAJA MAHENDRA PRATAP

To protest against the attitude of the Government of India in refusing permission to Raja Mahendra Pratap, to return to his mother-country, and to congratulate the United Provinces Government who recommended the lifting of the ban on him, a meeting under the joint auspices of the Society of the Servants of Humanity and the Indian Exiles' Home-Return Committee will be held to-day (Sunday), at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the hall of the Manav-Sadan at Fergusson Road, Worli.

BUY KHADI TO-DAY

To-day is the last day of Khadi Sales at reduced rates in connection with the National Week.

(Sd.) Purshotam Kanji,
Hon. Secretary, A.I.S.A.,
Bombay.

SEQUEL TO AGREEMENT

Dun Factory Workers To End Strike On Monday

BOMBBY, Saturday.

The Dun Aluminium Factory Workers had struck work on 23-3-39 for the redress of their grievances. The settlement of the strike was reached yesterday evening between the factory owners and The Bombay Metal Workers Union. As soon as this agreement was signed the picketing at Kalbadevi shops and at the factory was immediately withdrawn by the Union.

The workers have got increment in their wages and the discount collected from the spinners will be refunded in full from 1937 to 23rd April 1939. The discount system shall be discontinued in future.

The strike will be called off and the workers will resume their duties from Monday the 17th inst.

BAND AT THE KING'S CIRCLE, MATUNGA

The Original Imperial Band will play a programme of music at the King's Circle, Matunga, to-day (Sunday), from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. (S.T.).

THE YOUNG ZIONISTS

A benefit Cinema Show will be given at the Lamington Talkies to-day (Sunday), at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) when the film entitled "Lal-e-Yaman" will be shown under the auspices of the above Institute.

TO-DAY'S LITERACY CAMPAIGN MASS MEETING

Under the auspices of the Bombay Literacy Campaign Committee a mass meeting will be held at Nagu Sayaji's Wadi, Prabhadevi at 5-30 p.m. to-day (Sunday), Miss. Godavari Gokhale, Messrs. Joglekar, Nimbkar, Dange, Lalji Pendse and Mrs. Dange will address the meeting.

MATUNGA GUJERATI HINDU STREE MANDAL

A general meeting of the Matunga Gujerati Hindu Stree Mandal will be held to-day (Sunday), in Lalit Kunj (Bhandarker Cross Lane) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) to adopt the new constitution and elect the office bearers and members of the Managing Committee.

SHREE MAHETAJI ASSOCIATION

An extra-ordinary general meeting of Shri Mahetaji Association will be held to-day (Sunday), at 9 a.m. at Joshi Bldg., Kalbadevi Road, to consider the recommendation of the Managing Committee to change the name of the Association and to approve and adopt the constitution.

An ordinary general meeting will be held at the same place at 10 a.m. to elect the Managing Committee.

In Memory Of A Master!

Brilliant Concert In Aid Of Abdul Karim Fund

Several well-known musicians and dancers, including disciples of the late Khan Saheb Abdul Karim Khan, participated in the first of the concerts which are being organized in aid of the Abdul Karim Khan Memorial Fund.

The Cowasji Jehangir Hall was fully packed with an appreciative and cosmopolitan audience representative of the large number of the great master's admirers in Bombay, on Saturday.

Among those who participated in the brilliant concert were Vishnupant Pagnis (the star of "Tukaram") Shanker Rao Kapileshwari, Anjanibai Wadker, Rahmat Khan, Balkrishna Buwa Kapileshwari, Gangubai Hangal. Sawai Gandharwa brought the evening's enterainment to a close with a masterly performance.

Sunalini Devi, well-known exponent of Kathak dance, performed a Marwari dance, notable for its gay rhythm and colourful costume.

In a briet speech Harindranath Chattopadhya referred to the work of the Abdul Karim Khan Memorial Fund Committee. The Hon'ble Mr. Pakvasa, who presided over the function paid a tribute to the memory of the great musician and appealed for support to the Memorial Fund.

"DISCOURSE ON ZOROASTRIAN COSMOGENESIS"

At the Hall on the 3rd floor of Dadyseth House, Cawasji Patel St. tomorrow (Monday), at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. Jehangir Sorabji Chinivala, Advocate, will give his discourse on Cosmogenesis. "Work of Bahman Amshashpand in the Universe". All Parsis are invited to attend.

*Margaret LOCKWOOD
*Michael REDGRAVE
in the ALFRED HITCHCOCK U.S. Award Winner—
THE LADY VANISHES
Humour, Romance, Mystery!
REGAL Daily: at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

2ND WEEK AND STILL GOING STRONG!
Premier Indian Picture House CAPITOL Daily: 4-45, 7-30, 10 p.m. To-day Matinee 2 p.m.
An Ideal Family Entertainment
FILM CORPORATION'S
Tumhari Jeet
Featuring:
CHHAYA DEVI, MUZAMIL, DEVBALA, RAMOLA DEVI
Tuneful Music! Romance! Comedy!
Rates: Rs. 2-4, 1-8, 1-2, As. 9 and 4.

CHAINBREAKERS
ARE BORN IN CHAINS
—He who made his people free
was himself born in captivity—
"BIRTH OF SHIVAJI"
MINERVA'S MAGNIFICENT
HISTORICAL
in 2ND GLORIOUS WEEK at
CENTRAL
Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10-15 p.m.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2 P.M.

SECOND WEEK!
"DAUGHTER OF THE MARATHAS"
AT
MAJESTIC
DAILY: 5, 7-30 & 10 P.M.
HOLIDAY MATINEES AT 2-30

HERE YOU WILL FIND.....
MATCHLESS
—LOVE STORY!
—PICTURE!!
—MUSIC!!!
—MELO DRAMA!!!!
NINTH NOVEL WEEK of Thumping SUCCESS!
The BEST PICTURE of the YEAR
NEW THEATRES LTD.'S
SOCIAL SCREEN HIT
"DUSHMAN"
(THE ENEMY)
Starring: SAIGAL, LEELA DESAI, NAJAM, JAGDEESH, PRITHVIRAJ, NEMO & DEOBALA
Photographed & Directed By:—
SJT. NITIN BOSE
Music: Syt. PUNKAJ MULLICK
TIME: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m.
Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 1-45 p.m.
KRISHNA

Reforms In Hyderabad

Announcement Expected Shortly

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, April 15

Advices from Hyderabad indicate that the Nizam's Government may very shortly make an important announcement regarding the reforms to be introduced in the State. It is expected that the announcement may include a declaration about religious freedom and a scheme of communal representation in the services of the State.

Mahatma Gandhi is reported to be in touch with the State authorities. If a satisfactory announcement is made the Arya Samaj agitation may be suspended.

ARAYA SAMAJ SATYAGRAHA

Sholapur Centre Sends 4,200 To Nizam's State

SHOLAPUR, April 14.

A further batch of 39 Satyagrahis under Pt. Shaligram Shahdeva of Delhi, who left for Tuljapur to offer Satyagraha, are reported to have been arrested and sentenced to one years' rigorous imprisonment.

Another "Jatha" of 27 under Mr. Santram Mandi Bahauddin, who were previously arrested at Gulbarga, were to-day sentenced to fifteen months' rigorous imprisonment by the trying magistrate at Anildroog.

Still another batch of Satyagrahis numbering 97 and consisting of states' subjects, under Pt. Dattatraya, Vakil, Hyderabad High Court, and Sjt. Digambar Rao, President of the Arya Samaj, Latur, were arrested at Gulbarga yesterday.

A fourth batch of 31 led by Pt. Bhudh Dev Mirpuri of Pradeshak Sabha, Lahore, left to-day for Gulbarga.

So far the total number of Satyagrahis from Sholapur centre alone exceed 4,200. The State jails are reported to be filled to overcrowding as the released Satyagrahis are said to be seeking rearrest immediately.

Rajguru Dhurendra Shastri, the Fourth Dictator, has left on a tour of Ahmedabad, Surat and Baroda.
—United Press.

Mr. Navinchandra Khandwala and Miss Sarayu Bala, daughter of Mrs. Lilavati Munshi who were wedded on Saturday.

KESHAVRAO GANESH DESHPANDE DEAD

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The death of Mr. Keshavrao Ganesh Deshpande, Bar.-at-Law of Baroda, took place early this morning at his temporary residence at Dadar due to heart-failure.

Born in 1869 at Kolhapur, the late Mr. Deshpande was educated at Elphinstone College, Bombay. He had won a Government of India scholarship and proceeded to Cambridge (St. John's) where he took the Mathematical Tripos with distinction. He was called to the Bar from Middle Temple in 1893.

IN BARODA SERVICE

The late Maharaja Sir Sayajirao Gaekwar did not fail to notice Mr. Deshpande's career and invited him to join the Baroda service in 1898. While in Baroda service, Mr. Deshpande was noted for his independence and ability. He was also keen in helping the youth of the country and training them to take their due share in the service of the country. With that view, he founded the Ganganath Bharatiya Vidyalaya in 1907, an institution which produced Kaka Saheb Kalelkar, Swami Anand and several others who have done their bit in the Nation's cause From 1890 to 1907 he was a close companion of Shri Aravindo Ghosh and was associated in the Swaraj Agitation, which was set up to get the Bengal Partition annulled.

In 1912, as a sequel to the famous Delhi Durbar incident of the Maharaja Gaekwar, he had to retire from the Baroda service, as the British Government insisted that certain officers should be asked to retire, as they had reason to believe that they were imbibing an anti-British spirit among the youth.

GREAT ORATOR

Since 1912, Mr. Deshpande had led the life of a recluse. In 1921, when Mahatma Gandhi came on the political field, he (Mr. Deshpande) was asked to take charge of the Sadhaka Ashram, which was started at Andheri to train volunteers for village work and Non-Co-operation propaganda.

Mr. Deshpande was a brilliant orator, having a stentorian voice, and it may be recalled that when Gandhiji first came back from South Africa in 1896 and when his voice failed at the Town Hall Reception in Bombay, Mr. Deshpande read out his speech in pind-drop silence.

Mr. Deshpande has left behind one son Dr. Govindrao, who is practising medicine in Kolhapur.

The funeral was largely attended.

WEDDING OF MRS. MUNSHI'S DAUGHTER

Ministers And Elite Of City Attend

BOMBAY: Saturday.

About two thousand guests were present at "Ridge House" the residence of the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, the Home Minister and Mrs. Lilavati Munshi to-day to witness the marriage ceremony of their daughter Miss Saryubala with Mr. Navinchandra Khandwala, which took place at 9 a.m. this morning.

Ridge Road was crowded with motor traffic and the police had to park nearly a thousand cars from the Kemp's corner to the Three Lamps at Malabar Hill.

The guests were received by Mr. and Mrs. Munshi and proceeded to the Reception Room where the bride and bridegroom were seated to receive the congratulations of their numerous relatives and friends.

Among those present were also all the Ministers and a host of officials from the Secretariat, High Court Judges, members of the Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council, Municipal Councillors, City Magistrates and other members of the legal profession, and leading business men of the city.

One noteworthy feature of the wedding was that the bridal party refused to accept any wedding presents. All the presents which were pouring in for the past few days, were not accepted, but friends were thanked for the gifts by the bride and her parents.

NEW DELHI, April 11.

Her Excellency the Marchioness of Linlithgow opened this evening in presence of large audience the Seth Lal Chand Centre of Welfare at Nangloi about ten miles from Delhi. A Gift of Rs. 5,000 was made by Lala Seth Lal Chand.

ROXY
BOMBAY TALKIES'
GREAT SCREEN GIFT
4th FLOURISHING WEEK
4 SHOWS TO-DAY: 1-45, 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
NAV JEEVAN
SMILES
GIGGLES
LAUGHTER

The Smartest COMEDY Yet seen on the Indian SCREEN
2-1/2 Hours of Happy rib-tickling Entertainment!
CO-STARRING:
HANSA The Bewitching Beauty with a Golden Voice
AND
RAMA SHUKUL of "BHABI" Fame
Supported By:—
MUMTAZ ALI, SAROJ BORKER, V. H. DESAI, P. F. PITHAWALA, RAI MOHAN, RANI BALA.

"REFORMS CAN BE WORKED SATISFACTORILY"

(Continued from page 19)

terest, but such representation is not its test. It is a sign of its imperfection.

NO PERFECTION CLAIMED

I do not claim perfection for the Rajkot Committee, but any attempt on the part of the Sardar to accommodate all special interest, without the indispensable safeguard that I have suggested, would have failed to produce a constitution, which could be satisfactorily worked in the interests of the whole of the people of Rajkot. I venture to suggest that the Sardar's nominees have been selected after fulfilling the first indispensable condition of teamwork, so that they would all make a conscientious effort to represent each in his own person the whole of the interests of the people of Rajkot. Therefore, it will be doubly the duty of the seven members to safeguard and protect all the special and legitimate rights of the Muslims, the Bhayats and the Harijans of the Rajkot State.

Gandhji added:—As to Harijan representation I may say that Sri Mohan Mandan, the fourth nominee of the Thakore Saheb, an estimable citizen of Rajkot though he is, is in no sense a Harijan any more than the seven nominees whose names have now been submitted to the Thakore Saheb on behalf of the Sardar.

MISREAD LETTER OF MARCH 11.

The Girasya Association has accused me in forcible language of a breach of promise in excluding their representative from the list of seven. All I can say is that they have hopelessly misread and misunderstood my letter of March 11. I do not propose at present to go into the immediate circumstance in which I hastily penned my reply to their note, but it has got to be read in conjunction with the statement with which I left Wardha on what I have described as a mission of peace. I then stated as an indispensable condition of acceptance of any permutation and combination that might be offered for the composition of the Committee, that on it the Sardar's nominees should have at least a bare majority of one. The letter of March 11 has got to be read together with that condition. Nothing whatsoever happened on March 11 to make me waive that condition.

'RAISON D'ETRE' OF FAST.

Assuming for the moment that I forgot to incorporate the condition in my letter, Girasya friends would be expected to read my letter with the missing condition. But I go a step further, that to read into my letter the meaning that the Girasya Association gives it, is to frustrate the very object, which was sought to be secured by the Thakore Saheb's letter to the Sardar. With the meaning that he attached to it and which meaning the Chief Justice's award has fully upheld I had no right to throw away that precious right. I should be guilty of a breach of trust. It should be remembered that the fast was taken for the purpose of vindicating the Sardar's position and therefore, if you like, to repair the breach of faith, which I had imputed to the Thakore Saheb. The Award has done it. Is to be expected that at a time, when I was proceeding to Delhi in full expectation of the Sardar's contention being upheld I was to undo in advance the effect of such a happy termination of the Delhi visit?

"FULFILLED MY PROMISE."

I have more than fulfilled my promise contained in my letter of March 11, addressed to the Girasya Association by offering to reduce to one the majority of four, which the Award gives to the Sardar's nominees. I think I deserved a better treatment from the Association. All their appeal should have been to the Thakore Saheb to seize the opportunity given by me of rehabilitating his nominees. Instead of choosing that obvious course they have chosen the wrong course. I have reminded the Girasyas that when I returned from my self-imposed exile at the end of 1914, I gave them ample proof of my friendship and concern for them. They had first met me in Bhavnagar. Since then they have been off and on seeking my guidance and advice. Many of them know that it has been always at their disposal. But no mischief is yet done. As I have said they may rest assured that all their just rights will be respected by the Sardar's nominees".

PARISHAD NOMINEES

List Of Likely Members

RAJKOT, April 15.

Our Rajkot correspondent, wiring before the break down of negotiations with the Muslim leaders was announced stated:—

"Nothing is known of the Muslims' attitude, who at the last meeting with Gandhiji had stressed for 33 per cent. from 25, in services, previously accepted. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel submitted the Personnel of the Reforms Committee retaining the Parishad majority. It is probable the Parishad nominees are! Vrajlal Shukla, Gajanan Joshi, Doctor Gajjar, Jethalal Joshi, Sobhagydchand Mody.

The personnel is kept close secret to avoid previous objection by the Thakore.

Anantral Pattani, Dewan of Bhavnagar, interviewed Gandhiji, who had a talk with several Kathiawar workers."

FULL PERSONNEL WITHIN WEEK?

RAJKOT, April 15.

After six days' continuous discussion between Mahatma Gandhi and the Rajkot Muslims the negotiations finally broke down today.

Gandhiji submitted this noon the list of seven non-official members of the Reforms Committee, signed by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, to the Thakore Saheb.

Immediately after the breakdown of the negotiations with the Muslims, the deputation came out with a heavy face, and when approached by the Press representatives to know whether any settlement was arrived at, they briefly answered "No."

FULL PERSONNEL IN WEEK?

It is understood that the Thakore Saheb might take about a week to select his three official members, whereafter the full personnel of the committee will be announced in the State "Gazette."
—United Press.

BOMBAY, April 15.

Sterling purchased by the Reserve Bank of India in weekend Friday, 14th April 1939 amounted to £700,000.

ROBOT 'EYE' FOR GUNNERS

The War Office have concocted a robot 'eye' for anti-aircraft gunners which tells them all they want to know.

Britain's latest electric automaton—the 'eyes' and brains of the anti-aircraft gun—was publicly shown for the first time in the Olympia section of the British Industries Fair. The predictor, as it is called, was on view with the permission of the War Office, and an Army staff sergeant explained its working to me.

The speeds of modern aircrafts are so great that the gun must be directed as much as two miles ahead of the target when the gun is fired. The predictor gives all the necessary information for constantly firing at a raiding aeroplane.

It discovers the height, direction, rate of travel and all relevant points with amazing accuracy, works out all the details, and passes on the information automatically, thus enabling the gunners to maintain a rapid rate of fire on the target.

Another 'front-line' defence unit—the latest type of automatic search-light—was also on view for the first time.

"FIT AT EVERY TICK-THAT'S PERFECT HEALTH"

That feeling of insufficient sleep is a sure sign of run-down physical condition which if neglected, may lead to a complete breakdown. More energy is used up than your body cells are able to produce.

Bayer's TONIC, a perfect combination of vitamins, phosphates etc., directly feeds the body cells increasing the output of vital energy. You will soon feel the glow of buoyant health, and vigour.

"IF IT'S *Bayer's*, IT'S GOOD"

Mahatma On Coming Test For Pacifists

They Have To Prove Their Faith By Resolutely Refusing To Do Anything With War Whether Of Defence Or Of Offence

Bombay, Saturday.

THE question whether the carrying out of the pledge of the Peace Pledge Union the late Dick Sheppard's organisation for opposing war by refusal to resort to violence under any circumstances whatever is a right and practicable course of action in the present conditions of our world is answered by Mr. Gandhi in to-day's "Harijan" which publishes in this connexion a letter received by Mr. Gandhi from a principal who wishes to remain anonymous.

The letter says that the solution of this question is obviously terribly pressing for say, a young man in any conscriptionist country to-day, or even in Great Britain menaced as she is, and the letter asks whether it is not really just as pressing for those in other countries, say South Africa, Egypt or Australia, which may have to face the possibility of invasion or in an India which in the event of "complete independence" might be faced with the possibility of invasion by Japan or by a pan-Islamic combination. Mahatma Gandhi examines the 'pros' and 'cons' of the proposition as summarised by the writer of the letter that violence is always wrong and unpractical and it is better to die conscientiously, resisting oppression non-violently rather than live as a pawn in a regimented society which must emerge from another war whoever may win it, whereas non-violent resistance is hopelessly unpractical in present conditions. It stands no chance against fascism.

War may destroy liberty but if democracies survive there is at least some possibility of regaining a part of it, whereas, if fascists are allowed to rule the word, there is no chance at all. Conscientious objectors by weakening democratic forces are helping opposers and thus defeating their own object.

After discussing the points raised in the letter, Mahatma Gandhi says:

> "True democrat is he who with purely non-violent means defends his liberty and therefore his country's and ultimately that of the whole of mankind. In the coming test, pacifists have to prove their faith by resolutely refusing to do anything with war whether of defence or offence."

But the duty of resistance accrues only to those who believe in non-violence as a creed—not to those who will calculate and examine the merits of each case and decide whether to approve of or oppose a particular war. It follows that such resistance is a matter for each person to decide for himself and under the guidance of inner voice if he recognises its existence.

Mr. Gandhi, discussing the arguments advanced in the letter says: "Nothing need be said about the arguments in favour of peace pledgers resistance. Those against resistance deserve careful examination.

The first argument, if valid cuts the very root of the anti-war movement. It is based on an assumption that it is possible to convert Fascists and Nazis. They belong to the same species as the so-called democracies or better still, war resisters themselves. They show in their family circles the same tenderness, affection, consideration and generosity that war resisters are likely to show even outside such circles.

The difference is one of degree. Indeed Fascists and Nazis are a revised edition of the so-called democracies, if they are not an answer to the latter's misdeeds.

Kirby Page in a brochure on the toll of the late war has shown that both combatants were guilty of falsehoods, exaggerations and inhumanities. The Versailles Treaty was a treaty of revenge against Germany by the victors.

The so-called democracies have before now misappropriated other peoples' lands and have resorted to ruthless repression. What wonder if Messrs. Hitler and Company have reduced to science the unscientific violence of their predecessors, developed for exploiting so-called backward races for their own material gain. It is therefore a matter of rule of three to find out the exact amount of non-violence required to melt the harder hearts of the Fascists and Nazis, if it is assumed, as it is, that the so-called democracies melt before a given amount of non-violence. Therefore we must eliminate from consideration the first and fatal argument if it could be proved to have any content in it.

DUTY OF PACIFISTS

The other two arguments are practical. The pacifists may not do anything to weaken their own Governments so as to compel defeat. But for fear of so doing they may not miss the only effective chance they have of demonstrating their undying faith in the futility of all war. If their own Governments go mad and make martyrs of war resisters, they (the Governments) must suffer the consequence of the unrest of their own creation.

The democracies must respect the liberty of individual non-violent conscience however inconvenient it may be. From that respect there will spring hope for the world. This means that they put their conscience and truth before their country's so-called interest. For, regard for one's conscience, if it is really such, has never yet injured any legitimate cause or interest.

Therefore, it comes to this that a pacifist must resist when he feels strongly that, whether so-called democracies live or die, the tug of war will never end war and that it will only end when at the crucial moment a body of pacifists have at any cost testified their living faith by suffering, if need be, the extreme penalty. I know the point for me to consider is not how to avoid the extreme penalty but how to behave so as to achieve the object in view. Where the very disturbing but potent factor of faith is part of one's conduct, human calculations are of no avail. A true pacifist is a true Satyagrahi. The latter acts by faith and therefore is not concerned about the result, for he knows that it is assured when the action is true.

IT WILL NOT END WAR

After all, what is the gain if the so-called democracies win? War certainly will not end. Democracies will have adopted all the tactics of the Fascists and the Nazis including conscription and all other forcible methods to compel and exact obedience.

All that may be gained at the end of the victory is the possibility of comparative protection of individual liberty. But that protection does not depend upon outside help. It comes from the internal determination to protect it against the whole world. In other words, the true democrat is he who with purely non-violent means defends his liberty and therefore his country's and ultimately that of the whole of mankind.

In the coming test pacifists have to prove their faith by resolutely refusing to do anything with war whether of defence or offence. But the duty of resistance accrues only to those who believe in non-violence as a creed —not to those who will calculate and will examine the merits of each case and decide whether to approve of or oppose a particular war. It follows that such resistance is a matter for each person to decide for himself and under the guidance of the inner voice, if he recognises its existence.

Miss Indira Bannerji, B. A. (Oxon), who has joined the Associated Press of India as a reporter is seen writing the report of the Aga Khan Hockey Matches. She is the first Indian lady Sports reporter in Bombay.

ARVIND MILL SHARES FRAUD CASE

Transfer Clerk Convicted

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, April 15.

The Sessions Judge Mr. Rajadhya convicted Balmukund Dixit Khare, Transfer Clerk of Arvind Mill to undergo R. I. for two and half years under section 467 I.P.C. in connection with the sensational fraud case of shares of Arvind Mills of Sheth Kasturbhai Lalbhai. The accused pleaded guilty and asked for mercy. He produced a lengthy statement before the court, in which serious allegations were made against the late Sarabhai.

70 YEARS SUCCESS PROVES THE EFFICACY OF Dr. W. C. ROY, L.M.S.'s SPECIFIC

Mental shocks, diseases and all neurotic disorders require not merely a sedative treatment, as is often recommended, but a curative treatment. After a careful research, extending over a period of 70 years, Dr. Roy has brought out a remedy for insanity. The most inveterate cases of insanity have been remedied by a course of Dr. Roy's Pills.

OBTAINABLE AT LEADING CHEMISTS.

ROY PILLS FOR MENTAL DISEASES

S. C. ROY & CO.,
167-3, Cornwallis Street. · · CALCUTTA.

TESTIMONIALS.

Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore writes:—"I have been acquainted with Dr. W. C. Roy's specific for insanity for a long time past and have known it to be efficacious."

"I personally know of two cases cured by it."—writes (Sir) Ramesh Chandra Mitter, Kt., Offg. Chief Justice, Bengal.

Pleasure Does Not Come From Liquor Alone

HOW "DRY DAYS" SAVE WORKERS' HOMES

Increase In Personal Credit: Anxiety To Money-Lender: What Inquiry Reveals

(Special To "Chronicle".)

A lot has been written against Prohibition and against the present Prohibition policy of Government. Curious to know how far all the allegations went, I personally went into the question, at least as to how far it affected the ordinary working man in Bombay City. The field of my inquiry lay in the B.D.D. Chawls that house mill and other labour.

It is a travesty of fact to say that the mill worker does not go without his drink on the Dry Days in the City. He travels to wet areas to indulge in alcoholic recreation. A very small percentage of them go out of Bombay to secure drink that is not procurable in the City. A very great majority bide their time hoping to indulge in the sport of liquor when shops re-open. But in the meantime this happens; traders who have clothed and fed the family during the month come in and ask for their dues. The money is lying with the family and the trader has little difficulty in persuading to pay their just dues.

HIS CREDIT INCREASES

At the end of two days the family finds that it has met practically all its liabilities and is more or less free from debt. The wage-earner might have a small drink on the opening day, but he has very little to throw away on his weakness. He may be temporarily sorry for himself but in the course of two or three days he is a much happier man. His credit has increased and people readily provide him with the comforts of life as they feel they will receive payment more promptly than hitherto. The result is the workman's family is better fed and clothed. On the next pay day the thing is repeated as above and eventually the workman realises that all pleasure does not come from the liquor shop alone.

In writing the above I do not deal with the inveterate drunkard who cares not a jot for his wife, family or home, who drinks his entire earnings and looks to his wife to slave and bring food for the family. My study of the question make me feel that with Total Prohibition even this man will be saved from himself.

DIFFERENT CONDITIONS

People talk about bootlegging etc., in America, but conditions in India and America are entirely different. The man who wants to go into the bootlegging business in India has not 90 per cent. of the opportunities or aids to go behind the Prohibition orders that may come into force. Further, the psychological outlook of the average Indian about breaking orders is entirely different to that of a Western mind.

I went further and got amongst the Pathan moneylenders who deal mostly with the mill-workers. These people told me that they were getting interest regularly. They were having less trouble in collecting dues and in fact, had fears that the people who keep them in business would be fewer. I am afraid most of the critic of the Prohibition Policy in Bombay have not given the time or trouble to study the question. They have had second hand information in America and have condemned Government's new policy without giving things the consideration they required. I feel sanguine that Prohibition will be a success and is going to be a boon to the poor man and those dependent on him.

PROHIBITION AND COMPENSATION

No Legal Or Moral Basis For Claim

Will the liquor trade licensees be compensated by the government for the loss of their business on account of total prohibition which will be introduced from 1st of August next? Some time ago Sir J. C. Coyaji in a statement expected the Government of Bombay to compensate the licensees for the loss of trade. The policy of prohibition which is to be introduced was adumberated in 1922 during the days of the Non-co-operation movement. At that time it was moved to introduce prohibition by gradual process which is now to be made a settled fact. The vested interests, therefore, were not given any hope any time to expect any compensation from the government.

The present minister during his ten years' career in the former Legislative Council was particularly insistent on this point. Here is what he said ten years ago (on February 28th 1929) in reference to a hotel licensee in Ahmedabad which was first granted because a man built a hotel and in reference to the system of giving licenses on fixed fees:

WHAT HAPPENED IN ENGLAND

"Dr. M. D. D. Gilder: When these licenses are being given at a fixed fee, they will probably be in the same family for years and for generations. The men will then build their houses instead of renting their shops. At the end of their time. when the shop is being abolished for some reason or another (let us hope because prohibition is coming in) these people will claim vested interests in their licenses and will ask for compensation. That fear is not imaginary because the same thing occurred when Mr. Lloyd George introduced his Licensing Bill in England and when the bill was thrown out by the House of Lords, I remember in 1910 there were two general elections on that matter, namely, the matter of compensation which the license holders claimed as vested interests. May I ask the Excise Minister how he is going to get over that difficulty?

The Honourable Mr. B. V. Jadhav: There is no difficulty about that.

Dr. M. D. D. Gilder: So they said in England too, but they had to give some compensation in the end.

The Honourable Mr. B. V. Jadhav: I shall quote an instance from Bombay and will show that there will be no vested interests.

Dr. M. D. D. Gilder: I trust in that case the Honourable the Minister will see that what he does is something which could be enforced in a court of law.

The Honourable Mr. B. V. Jadhav: Yes."

The following condition is inserted in all licenses and the licensee agrees to it by signing his acceptance of it every time the license is auctioned or renewed:—

NO LEGAL OR MORAL BASIS

"As the License is granted for one year only, it gives the Licensee, his heirs, legal representatives or assigns, no claim whatsoever to the continuance or renewal thereof beyond this period. It is entirely within the discretion of the Collector whether he will or will not permit the assignee of the holder of the License in case of sale or transfer, or the heir or legal representative of the holder of the Licensee in case of death, to have the benefit of the License for the unexpired portion of the term for which it was granted."

In a recent case in bankruptcy the Excise Department refused to recognise the sale of the goodwill of a licensed shop to include the license and the sale had to be cancelled.

It will thus be seen that the policy of the Government for a long time has been entirely against the creation of vested interests and no vested interests exist that can demand moral or legal compensation in this country. The conditions are entirely different from what exist in England and existed in America.

RELIEF TO BAR & HOTEL SERVANTS

The case of tappers and their families as well as those who are making their living by service in the liquor trade stand entirely a different footing. The government are quite aware of the hardships these people are likely to undergo and will make some provision for their sustenance. The government have already been preparing statistics of those persons serving in the bars and hotels who are likely to lose their jobs. A Committee will be appointed to enquire as to how they could be helped in their distress caused by unemployment. The liquor trade licensees have made their piles so far, and their license conditions do not stipulate any compensation and it is futile to expect any.

Choice Of Congress Working Committee

PROBLEM FOR CALCUTTA

(Special To "Chronicle.")

With the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee approaching nearer speculation in political circles is also gathering momentum. The cryptic Press report which was published a few days ago that the new Congress Working Committee will meet a day previous to the meeting of the A. I. C. C. has created an intriguing situation. Has it been formed? Who are the members? Have they been selected according to the wishes of Gandhiji? Why all this secrecy is maintained? These are some of the questions asked

SURPRISES IN STORE.

The Pant resolution, therefore, is being considered afresh in search for any meaning that it does not contain so as to stretch it to support any possible action by President Bose to nominate a Committee of his own. The report that Gandhiji has asked Mr. Bose to put his own interpretation on the Pant resolution and get the approval of the A. I. C. C. for it is construed as a call for a fresh trial of strength. Though no one seems to be certain how things are shaping or may ultimately shape, of one thing most people seems to be certain; and that is that Calcutta may provide some surprises.

The secrecy maintained about the composition of the new Committee leads only to one of two conclusions, namely, either that the Committee, if it has been formed, does not satisfy the conditions by the Pant resolution, or that the President has formed a Committee of his own and will make it a matter of confidence and ask the A. I. C. C. to give a straight verdict.

HOPE AND POSSIBILITY.

Neither of these positions, however, seems likely. The report that Gandhiji will be present in Calcutta during the A. I. C. C. meeting has revived the new hope that all the bitterness that has marred the Congress work these weeks will be ended and the old harmony and unity restored to the satisfaction of all.

VISITORS TO A. I. C. C.

CALCUTTA, April 14

Mr Ashrafuddin Ahmed Chaudhury, Secretary of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, has appealed to the public of Bengal to accord a right royal welcome to the visitors and members of the All-India Congress Committee, who will be coming to Calcutta to attend the forthcoming session of the A. I. C. C.

The Executive of the B. P. C. C. has decided to issue a fixed number of tickets for visitors priced at Rs. 5, 10, 25, 50 and 100. A few special reserved seats may be booked on application.

Special arrangements will be made for ladies, and their tickets will be priced at Rs. 5.

The tickets will be available at the B. P. C. C. office from April 20.—United Press

DEFAMATION CASE AGAINST GANDHIJI

Hearing Adjourned

(From Our Correspondent.)

BEAWAR, (By Mail.)

The defamation case filed by Pandit Gopilal Sharma, an elected delegate for the last Tripuri Congress Session from this Province against Mahatma Gandhi for issuing an alleged defamatory statement from Bardoli and Mr. S. N. Bharti, the Editor, Printer and the Publisher of the "Hindustan Times" of New Delhi, which was to be held in the Court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Beawar to record the statement of the complainant under section 200 on 11th April 1939 has been adjourned to 1st May 1939 on account of the sad demise of the mother of complainant, Mr. Gopilal Sharma. The case has created a sensation in this Province.

A large number of Congress men have urged Mr. Sharma to withdraw the case but, it is said, he has refused to do so.

Govt. Warned Against Suicidal Step

Danger In Defiance Of Popular Verdict

Indo-British Pact: Tariff Bill Rejected Again

CENTRAL ASSEMBLY ADJOURNED 'SINE DIE'

NEW DELHI, April 15.

The Tariff Bill embodying the Indo-British Trade Agreement came back to the Assembly this morning in the form recommended by the Governor-General.

The House rejected it as it had yesterday rejected the Bill in its original form. The voting was 50 against and 37 for the measure.

The Muslim League Party remained neutral as yesterday.

...

Before the vote was taken Mr. B. J. Desai, Leader of the Opposition, made an impassioned speech opposing it. "On behalf of those who rejected the motion yesterday for the consideration of the Bill," he declared, "I wish to enter an emphatic protest against the procedure that has been adopted by Government in this matter. We are of the view that the interests of the country did not require the exercise by the Governor-General of the power he undoubtedly has. Government should take seriously into consideration that the elected representatives of the Indian people in this House, notwithstanding their constitutional position, are the only people whose vote should count in a matter of this kind. I wish to warn Government that they are taking a suicidal and dangerous step. It may appear to them that the warning is futile, but time alone will show whether it is futile. You can bring goods into the country under any conditions of favour you like, but to sell them is a very different proposition." (cheers).

The country might in its apathy and without considering the issues at stake have in the past accepted things because they had been brought within her borders; but "Government should take note of the changed conditions of public opinion in this country now. It is a matter of regret that Government have not done so. Let them remember that goods may come; let them also remember that perhaps re-exporting them would be much worse than sending them into this country." It was not a threat: It was a statement of the actual position. It was a statement made by a patriotic citizen who was conscious that that statement was accepted by his countrymen. "I do warn the Government that in the matter of economic independence, in which we are in a position to judge best for ourselves whether it is a gain or a loss to us, our vote, irrespective of the constitutional right, ought to have been respected, because Government must recognise the realities of the situation and the changing condition of opinion in this country." Willing subservience had passed; so had the apathy on which British trade had in the past depended.

The House then continued the debate on the Chittagong Port Bill.

FAREWELL TO LAW MEMBER

Glowing Tributes To Sir N. N. Sircar

The debate on the Chittagong Port Bill provided the occasion for farewell speeches wishing the retiring Law Member prosperity and success. Mr. L. C. Buss supporting the Bill, took the opportunity of expressing his regret that this was the last day on which the House would have Sir N. N. Sircar's presence. He paid a tribute to "the creator of two outstanding pieces of legislation.' namely, the Companies Act and the Insurance Act, whose inimitable and imperturbable humour would be remembered by all.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai explained that the Bill was one which deserved support and proceeded to wish Sir N. N. Sircar. who had so far used his special gifts to support lost causes. would soon take to the larger life outside.

Sir Mohd Yamin Khan associated himself with the tributes to the great and rare qualities of the Law Member and wished him prosperity and success in his future life.

INDIAN PATRIOT

Mr. M. S. Aney expressed his appreciation of the qualities and personality of Sir N. N. Sircar and declared that the Law Member had proved himself to be an Indian patriot of high order who was not merely a member of the Government of India, but an Indian who stood to his principles.

Sir N. N. Sircar expressed his gratefulness for the good wishes of the House and said that he appreciated and cherished them. He had learnt a good deal from his association with the House during the last five years and he would miss many of its attractions. Life would be very dreary without the supplementarics from Mr. Satyamurthi (laughter). He was leaving the House with not merely good wishes in this life, but also in his future life for which he thanked Sir Mohd. Yamin Khan.

Mr. Clow thanked the House for the support which was given to his Bill (laughter). Referring to the "unwritten clause" of the Bill namely regret at the retirement of Sir N. N. Sircar from the House he associated himself with the good wishes offered to the law member.

The President associating himself with the tributes to the qualities of Sir N. N. Sircar, remarked amid laughter that he could not speak on the merits of the Bill for referring to the qualities of Sir N. N. Sircar.

SELECT COMMITTEE PERSONNEL

The Bill was then passed without any amendment.

The President was then requested to give his ruling by the Leader of the House as regards the Indian Oaths Amendment Bill and the Commercial Document Bill, both of which had previously been referred to Select Committee. These Bills, pointed out the Law Member, would lapse at the end of the current motion unless it was ruled that a motion for a change in the personnel of the Select Committee would be considered as a motion which would save the Bills from lapsing. The President ruled that such a motion for a change in the composition of the Select Committee would prevent these Bills from lapsing provided the motion for change in the personnel of the Select Committee was accepted by the House.

PENALTY FOR FAILURE TO REPORT

Amendment To Penal Code

NEW DELHI: April 15.

Sir Reginald Maxwell next moved that the Bill to amend the Indian Penal Code and Criminal Procedure Code as reported by the Select Committee be taken into consideration. The Bill proposed to amend Section 176 of the Indian Penal Code so as to make specific provision therein for the offence of failure to report residence, change of residence or absence from residence as directed by the convicting court, on the part of those convicted for theft, robbery, dacoity or coining and extended to a term of three years or upwards.

Mr. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar was opposed to the objects of the Bill which did not place a proper value on the liberties of man, especially in the case of those unfortunates who had been labelled as belonging to "criminal tribes." He would suggest to the Defence Department that they could get the best material for defending the country from this class.

Mr. Aney, opposing the Bill, pointed out that the object of the Bill, namely, to make the law more rigorous proved that this Government was a great believer in improving humanity by making the law more stringent.

RANGA'S ATTACK

Sir Raza Ali supporting the Bill expressed his gratification at the right to free speech which was available to him within the House unlike the other parts of Imperial Delhi. He referred to the lip-sympathy which was being paid to the criminal tribes and pointed out that the body which had been doing the greatest good to them did not contain any of his own countrymen who spoke so about it. This body was the Salvation Army. He disagreed with Mr. Ayyan-

(Continued on Page 29).

Will Viceroy Certify Tariff Bill?

Unenviable Position Created By Assembly's Verdict

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, April 14.

Cries of "Go to Lancashire. That is your Home" came from the Opposition benches when the result of the division on Sir Mahomed Zafrulla's ill-fated measure the Tariff Bill, giving effect to Indo-British Trade Agreement was announced.

Discussion on the bill proved unexpectedly short—and Sir M. Zafrulla far from putting up a fight for the measure was content to a make "one sentence" speech. That was merely to quote the proverb that he dared not rush in where angels feared to tread.

GOVERNMENT'S PLIGHT.

The division disclosed Government had rarely such small following as they had to-day—among 39, who voted for the measure there were only 3 elected Indians Sir A. H. Ghaznavi who had resigned from the Muslim League, Messrs. Soni and Kushpal Singh. Though the Muslim League remained neutral. the Opposition had as many as 34 votes.

WHAT WILL VICEROY DO?

There was great jubilation in the Lobby that by voting down the consideration of the motion the Assembly had made its position unmistakably clear It goes without saying that bill will be certified by the Viceroy but Lobby comment points out that as never before a Tariff measure has been certified, it places the Viceroy in the most unenviable position.

MOOT POINT.

Point raised by to-day's debate may be summed up in one sentence—should trade agreements be based on the verdict of the Assembly or merely on the opinion of the Government of India

WARNING TO LANCASHIRE.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir described the Government of India as agents of the Secretary State and declared: "No self-respecting Government would accept the Agreement." In his opinion it was Japan, which would benefit and "Lancashire would rue the day most."

Mr Bhulabhai Desai saw no integrity in the Government's procedure and apart from the fact the Bill only sought to give effect to the agreement which the House had rejected already, he pointed out that the Viceroy's action in refusing sanction to the Congress Party's amendments for removing preferences had prevented a real chance to discuss the Bill.

Dr. Banerji described the bill as an insult to the house and Government's attitude as unrighteous.

GHAZNAVI'S CHARGE.

Some diversion was provided by Sir A. H. Ghaznavi, the only speaker to-day to support the Bill. In a much-heckled speech he described Congress and Government as enemy of Muslim No 1 and enemy of Muslim No. 2. "We have to fight Congress" shouted the Muslim knight.

He was immediately assailed with cries of 'Why did you resign from the Muslim League?" But his only answer was: "because I wanted to exercise my vote."

JINNAH HITS OUT.

Mr. Jinnah's speech to-day, which was highly melodramatic was more in the nature of a reply to criticisms on his party's neutrality than a statement on the Bill itself. "God help the League" was his exclamation in reply to Sir A. H. Ghaznavi's claim that "Muslim League was in its blood." He resented the charge of communalism against him as absolutely false, saying that he had urged Muslim interests as only "one of the factors" to be considered.

Turning to Sir M. Zafrulla he observed: "The very fact of his existence this house is because he is a Muslim".

He then bitterly attacked Mr. Dow, for his speech in the Council of State and protesting against it at "meanest attack" asked "Is this worthy of the traditions of the Civil Service. Is this worthy of a British statesman's statemanship?"

A Case For Spectro-Chrome Metry

Col. Ghadiali's Appeal To Indian Medical Profession

After a lapse of 36 years Col. Dinsha Ghadiali, the inventor of Spectro-Chrome Metry, a new system of healing, returned to his motherland with a view to enlighten the public with knowledge of its system.

Col. Dinsha has several inventions to his credit besides Spectro-Chrome, the healing machine.

His system upset the medical fraternity of America. The fact of his Indian nationality added to his "crime" and they sought to discredit him as a sorcerer and a magician.

His system he says, has been based on the principles of "Yogshastra". He claims to have brought this ancient Indian heritage back to life and proved the truth underlying it. The report of his lecture at the C. J. Hall have already appeared in these pages.

DEMONSTRATION IN SUPREME COURT

When he invented the system the American medical world rose in revolt against him. He was charged with bamboozling the public and practising magic and sorcery. Through the machinations of his opponents, a sentence of ten years rigorous imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 30,000 was contrived to be passed against him. He filed a petition with the Supreme Federal Court, which allowed him to give a demonstration of his system. He successfully did it in the presence of eminent scientists and doctors and the jury acquitted him.

CHALLENGE NOT YET TAKEN UP

He says he repeatedly challenged the medical fraternity consisting of nearly two lakhs of doctors to prove his system of invention a fraud and in the event of their doing so, he gave his word of honour to give over all his patents, inventions; and property, with an undertaking to go out of the country never to return. The challenge had not yet been accepted, he said.

APPEAL TO MEDICOS

In the course of his last lecture he made an appeal to Indian medicos. He said "I have not come here as a merchant to make a fortune. My object is to enlighten people with the existence of this science, which I have discovered. I request the medical fraternity of this city and the country to lay aside their bias if any, and investigate my system properly before pronouncing their opinion. I shall be very willing to give demonstration, if requested by the medical profession."

Finally he thanked Mr. Jehangir Screwala for assisting in the organisation of his lectures and the Press for giving publicity to his system.

SIR JAMSHEDJI DUGGAN

Retires From C. J. Ophthalmic Hospital After Distinguished Service

Sir Jamshedji, an ophthalmologist of International reputation was associated with Sir C. J. Ophthalmic Hospital from 1906 when he joined it first as a Clinical Registrar. Having distinguished himself as the first Indian to pass D.O. (Oxon.) with honours he rose step by step being appointed first as a Tutor then as a Professor until in 1922 he was made the permanent Superintendent of this Hospital, being the first Indian member of the Independent Medical Profession to achieve that highest honour

As an able instructor and a skilful and amoldexterous operator he won the admiration of all who, came in contact with him either local or foreigners.

Working of the Outdoor of Sir C. J Ophthalmic Hospital from 8 a.m to 10 a.m. is unique and original in the sense that eye-patients suffering from photophobia are able to be in their abode by 11 a.m., before the midday sun may cause more photophobia and that the poor patients may earn their half-day wages.

Sir Jamshedji has to his credit a distinguished military service which he gave free to the War hospitals in Bombay during the last Great War. He is one of the chosen few of the distinguished coterie of the International Opnthalmologists. As an Ophthalmologist he is the first Indian to be honoured to contribute an article on Presbyopia in the British Encyclopaedia of Medical Practice, 1938. He has contributed a large number of papers to first class foreign and Indian journals on different subjects in Ophthalmology and has to his credit some original instruments and appliances which are named after him.

For many years Sir Jamshedji was a member of the Bombay and Indian Medical Councils, Fellow of

Dr. Jamshedji Duggan

the University of Bombay and the President of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. In the J. J. Group of Hospitals he is the only one upto now on whom titles of O.B.E., C.I.E., and the Knighthood have been bestowed.

Sir Jamshedji's public services in the Blind Relief Association, Red Cross and other philanthropic societies is highly admired and appreciated.

On the eve of his retirement Sir Jamshedji was given a farewell tea party and was presented with an address in a silver casket by the staff and the postgraduates of the Sir C. J. Ophthalmic Hospital. His portrait was also unveiled by Lt.-Col. S. L. Bhatia, I.M.S., Superintendent, Sir J. J. Group of Hospitals.

EX-SECRETARIAT ORDERLY ON HUNGER-STRIKE.

LUCKNOW, April 14.

Badhchiram, an ex-orderly of the Secretariat, is on hunger-strike since this morning before the office of Acharya Jugalkishore in the Secretariat.—United Press.

Govt. Warned Against Suicidal Step

(Continued from Page 28).

gar and felt that the defence of the country should be entrusted to the very best classes in the country.

Professor Ranga opposed the Bill because he objected to both the Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code, as they stood now. It was high time that these two Acts were radically revised. He emphasised the need for administering the Criminal Law in a spirit of sorrow rather than anger and condemned Government's failure to improve and reform society which had necessitated such laws.

NEED TO REFORM MAN

Mr. N. M. Joshi opposing the Bill declared that the original section which made an offence of the failure of a habitual offender to report residence and movements, was itself objectionable. When an offender was punished for his offence, he paid for his faults and no further penalties should remain attached to him later.

Mr. Noor Ahmed (nominated official) pointed out that it was wrong to argue as many members had done that criminal tribes came within the ambit of the Bill. Criminal tribes were not touched at all; only individual criminals from whom it was Government's duty to protect society. The general philosophy of crime and treatment of criminals was not concerned in the matter.

Mr. Sri Prakash admitted that the Bill did not deal with criminal tribes, but it would make new criminal tribes; for everybody in India who was not a limb of the Government, was a criminal (laughter). To judge the exact effect of the law, one must consider the actual conditions in the country. He dwelt on the way in which some criminal tribes were kept under continuous surveillance and habitual offenders on the list maintained by the police were often run in and without much of a trial put into jail in order that the requisite number of sweepers in the jails might be kept up. What was required, therefore, was not to make the law rigorous, but to reform the man.

PSYCHOLOGY BEHIND LAW

Mr. Desai declared he could not be a party to the measure. He could understand segregation as a principle of punishment. If that principle was accepted simple imprisonment ought to suffice; but if vengeance was actuating force, the rigorous imprisonment should be an alternative. The country had had a system of penal law which was not merely ancient in the sense of being old, but ancient also in the sense that it failed to take note of the changes in human society and in the manner of dealing with prisoners. Changes in criminal law seemed to be based on mere reports of tired officials sitting in their tents in out of the way places and thinking: "Am I so powerless that I cannot inflict rigorous imprisonment?" It was the psychology behind the law, declared Mr. Desai—the psychology of callousness, indifference and anger —which must be fought. Law and order in the country was not going to be disturbed if the Bill were not passed.

MAXWELL'S HIT

Sir Reginald Maxwell expressed surprise that such a small measure of rectification should have caused so much debate. It was clear that what members were interested in was not the actual measure to be enacted, but the ethics of punishment. He reminded the House that rigorous imprisonment would be only an optional punishment and that the offence dealt with was serious offence against property and against coinage and currency. He deprecated the idea that all sympathy should be lavished on the criminal, but no sympathy at all on the victim of the criminal. He did not know whether that represented the considered policy of the Party to which Prof. Ranga belonged. In considering the Bill the House was exercising its powers of concurrent legislation, and was doing so in order to preserve uniformity of criminal law. But legislation by the centre should in these matters be undertaken in close correspondence to the wishes of the provinces because the executive authority was vested in the provinces. The opinions of the Provincial Governments consulted were in favour of the Bill, he said.

(Voices: Are they Congress Governments?).

Sir Reginald answered that the opinions were those of the Governments who were in power today. Except the Bihar Government every other Government had favoured the Bill.

"The Government here has a mandate from the Governments in the Provinces, as against the opinion of members opposite (ironical cheers and laughter), and members of the Congress Party want us to disregard it." It seemed to be a reflection of the absence of a controlling authority for the Congress Parties in the Centre and the Provinces (more laughter).

The motion for consideration was passed by 43 votes to 37.

SOFT COKE COMMITTEE

The Bill was then passed without any amendment and Sir Mohd. Zafrullah moved that the Bill to reconstitute and incorporate the Committee constituted under the Indian Soft Coke Cess Act of 1929 be taken into consideration. The Bill was designed principally to reconstitute the representation on the Committee on the basis of an agreement recently reached between the Indian Mining Federation, the Indian Mining Association and the Indian Colliery Owners' Association, the three organisations interested in the soft coke industry. It also included formal changes necessitated by the constitution of Orissa as a separate province while opportunity was also taken to incorporate the Committee.

Mr. Muhammad Nauman pointed out the need for making some provision to give a seat on the Committee to a Mussalman.

Sir Abdul Halim Ghaznavi felt that the suggestion of Mr. Nauman revealed his colossal ignorance of the fact that there was no Muslim colliery owner.

The Bill was passed and the President adjourned the House "sine die" at 4-30 p.m. amid cheers. —A.P.

MR. RAJBHOJ AT LAHORE

LAHORE, April 14.

Mr. P. N. Rajbhoj, President of the All-India Depressed Classes League, who was on a short visit to Lahore, left for Poona yesterday. He will break journey at Kapurthala where he will meet His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala and impress upon His Highness the need of throwing open temples to the Harijans. He will also discuss other problems concerning Harijans.

Before his departure, Mr. Rajbhoj paid a visit to Sitala Mandir, one of the biggest temples of Lahore, with some local Harijan leaders and offered 'pooja'. No objection of any kind was raised by the temple authorities to his entry.—United Press

Ramdurg Ruler Deserves Moral Support And Protection

Gangadhar Rao Deshpande On Lessons Of Mob Violence In State

Mr. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande has issued the following statement on the Ramdurg incidents:

After having known the details of the atrocities committed by the mob in Ramdurg the impression left on my mind is that the tragedy is shocking, though there is, so far as I am concerned, nothing surprising. I was connected with Ramdurg affairs since last year in various capacities. I have been in a position to know intimately the various currents and cross currents of the agitation that was going on there. I am positively of opinion that the State authorities showed extreme patience since the beginning of the trouble in March 1938. The Raja's extreme anxiety to avoid friction was construed as weakness on his part. The ignorant and excitable masses were kept under the impression that their strength was growing and the Raja would be successfully coerced to submit to all the demands, no matter whether they were reasonable or otherwise. The so-called leaders of the agitation vied with each other in keeping up their popularity by putting forth the extreme demands and by flattering the unruly tendencies of the undisciplined masses. Often doses of intemperate speeches were given to the people in large meetings

WARNINGS UNHEEDED.

The leaders over-estimated their hold on the people and did not heed the friendly warnings against the dangers of lawlessness and mischief. Those who gave straight-forward advice were contemptuously treated and dubbed as moderates and shamelessly false rumours were circulated against them. As far back as August 1938 a trustworthy gentleman holding a very high position who was an eye witness of the scene of June 20 and 21st 1938 wrote to me that he was reminded of the description given by Carlyle of the Parisian mob during the days of French Revolution. He says: "I saw from the palace processions of young men carrying flags and shouting slogans often pouring abuses on the Raja before his very eyes. The people may not be armed with deadly weapons, but they were armed with the more powerful weapon of mass coercion."

HOW TROUBLE STARTED.

The trouble started with a demand for remission and reduction of Land Revenue. This and other demands were not peculiar to Ramdurg. It must be conceded that they were in many cases legitimate also. The Raja Saheb of his own accord gave certain concessions. But that did not satisfy the agitators. Thereupon he, with the concurrence of the representatives of the Praja Sangh, set up committees to investigate into the demands formulated. One such committee was for reduction of land revenue. He accepted the recommendations of the majority which included men of importance in the Congress. The Praja Sangh was not satisfied with this. Eventually in February last the Raja Saheb was in my opinion coerced to accept the terms proposed by the Praja Sangh superceding the recommendations of the Land Revenue Committee. Yet I learn from a very reliable source that obstructions were put in the way of collection of Land Revenue in some villages, and regular campaign of vilifying the authorities was kept up. It is no wonder that in such an atmosphere the slightest pretext is sufficient to drive the mob into mad fury.

PRE-MEDITATED AND PRE-ARRANGED.

In this case it is clear that the atrocities were pre-meditated and pre-arranged and deserve severest condemnation. There is no provocation to justify such acts. If in the course of administration, the State authorities found it necessary to take such legal action as they thought necessary to keep peace and order (though in the opinion of some, the action may not be wise), the way to meet it should not be one of violence. It is wrong and suicidal to try to find out excuses for violence of this or any other kind. The duty of those who act in the name of the Indian National Congress and who owe allegiance to the policy of Non-violence is clear under circumstances like these. Congressmen cannot afford to neglect their responsibilities.

LESSON OF RAMDURG.

It is a pity that the prestige of the Congress has received a great set-back in the States of these parts. Congressmen have achieved some success in settling disputes between some Rulers and their people. The Rulers of several States have responded to the demands of the people in a more or less degree in many States where Congressmen interceded. The Ramdurg Ruler was the first to accept to the people's demands. But the people did not only not respond, but actually broke their pledges and ultimately resorted to violence of the worst type.

Ramdurg is a great lesson for Rulers and their people as well as Congress. I appeal to the people of Ramdurg to remain calm and not allow themselves to be misled by inexperienced and interested "leaders" any more. In my opinion the Ruler deserves all legitimate protection and moral support from the public in general and Congressmen in particular.

NO ARGUMENT FOR AUTOCRACY.

Dr. Pattabhi On Ramdurg Incidents

(From Our Correspondent.)

BIJAPUR, April 14.

Dr. Pattabhi 'en route' to the Kolhapur conference halted here for a few hours. Interviewed regarding Ramdurg and the States' People's movement he said:

"You do not expect me to adjudge the rights and wrongs of the case. For one thing the case is Sub-Judice and for another, information is not complete. But facts are facts: Jail doors have been burnt, prisoners released, Warders killed. This event perhaps will stand unique in the annals of India in recent years in connection with political activities. Even in Amritsar it was the bank that was burnt and although four Europeans were killed, no jail was invaded. It must be remembered that in Amritsar in 1919 there was shooting by military pickets at the level crossing on the crowd in Civil Lines wherefrom Dr. Kitchlew and Dr. Satyapal were spirited away. Even this prior provocation did not exist in Ramdurg. Provocation or no provocation this atrocity must be condemned from all quarters. Nothing can extenuate it, much less excuse it. We are equally concerned with its after effects on the movements in the States. Luckily the event synchronises with the advice of Mahatmaji against direct action for other reasons. One event added to another. When that is the position, even peaceful and orderly movements in the States are highly complicated. The murder of Bazalgette in the East and the burning of the jail in the West are facts that cannot be lightly thrown aside in shaping the movements of the people in the States.

AFTER RAMDURG

Q: In view of the Ramdurg affair, will not Princes be justified in rejecting the popular demand of responsible Government?

A: Certainly not; at best they may caution the people against hastening quickly. But they cannot exploit the miseries of Rampur or Ramdurg for perpetuating their own autocracy. While we cannot in any way countenance or tolerate these atrocities, is it not true that it was caused by patriotism gone mad? Princes can, therefore, have no justification in choking patriotism itself. We should do our part in condemning these events and the Princes must do their part in meeting the popular wishes and not exploit popular follies.

ONLY PROTECTION

Q: Is it not a pointer to Congress to take up direct responsibility for the States' people's movement?

A: It is an arguable position. Supposing it is argued on the other side that an outside crowd would thus be free to invade a small State, is that not also equally plausible. The best thing rather would be to train the people of the State in the art of satyagraha by subjecting them to the drillings and discipline through which we have passed in the Provinces so that perfect non-violence may be ensured. The constructive programef is the only protection and preparation for such direct action. In promoting it the intercession of Congress people from outside would not only be welcomed, but should become necessary. The question of fight itself must be left to the people of the States themselves.

CORRUPTION IN CONGRESS

Q: What remedy do you suggest to purge the Congress of indiscipline and corruption, so rampant now?

A: The remedy cannot be given in an interview. One remedy is to constantly din this into the public mind in the hope of cultivating some introspection amongst Congressmen.

Public opinion must be roused. Individual conscience must be awakened. It is a fact of psychology that we become what we often proclaim.

Dr. Pattabhi met local Congress workers and visited the Congress Office. He left for Kupwad to preside over the Kolhapur States' People's Conference. He addressed a mass meeting at Tikota.

Pepper

By Dr. KALLY ICEVALA

The peppers are of two kinds, black and white. Black ones are more generally used. Their Latin name is Piper Nigrum. They are abundantly produced in Malabar and Konkan. Peppers grow on creepers in clusters. Their leaves are like betel leaves. When peppers are allowed to dry they are known as 'white peppers.' The pods on the creepers are called 'Pipers.' The unripe peppers are green and are taken in use in the same state for pickles etc.

CHEMISTRY.

Character. Almost black, nearly globular, usually about one-fifth inch in diameter. The pericarp deeply and reticulately wrinkled; containing a single seed that completely fills the cavity. Odour—aromatic, taste pungent.

COMPOSITION.

Pepper contains a volatile oil, isomeric with Terpentine, with the odour of pepper, a complex resin; and a tasteless crystalline alkaloid called "Piperine," which can be broken into piperic acid and piperdine. It also contains a liquid alkaloid, homologous with conine, with powerful smell and taste.

ACTIONS AND USES.

Externally,—pepper is a domestic rubefacient, anodyne (soothing pain), and counter-irritant like Mustard.

Internally, it acts as an aromatic and local stimulant in the mouth, stomach and intestine. As a condiment it assists gastric digestion like other substances of the same class. It is a useful carminative; and may be prescribed in pills containing irritant substances like Degitalis.

ACTIONS IN THE BLOOD.

The volatile oil of pepper acts like its allies. Piperine is believed to possess the antiperiodic and antipyretic actions of Quinine; pepper is a domestic remedy for ague; it is also used in cases where the appetite fails.

REMOTE LOCAL ACTIONS AND USES.

Some of the constituents of pepper are extricated by the kidneys, and probably by the intestinal mucous membrane, and act as remote local stimulant of the circulation and nutrition, in the urethra and the rectum. Pepper is occasionally used in gleet (chronic Gonorrhoea), but much more extensively for Hamerrhoids (piles) and other diseases of the rectum.

SOME MORE GENERAL USES.

Qualitative—Peppers are hot, carminative, appetizing, digestive and laxative. In creating hunger they work excellently. They destroy wind, phlegm, and though hot still they do not cause biliousness. In fevers they prove to be a very good remedy as they are diaphoretic, i.e., creating perspiration. In Ague, decoction of pepper is highly recommendable. This decoction, added with sugar, will end chronic fevers.

A mixture of pepper, sugar and ghee, will cure giddiness, at the same time cooling head and brain. It will stop Anorexia and Vomit.

Bald heads will become hairy if pepper-powder is rubbed well on them. Itches will be cured on taking linctus (chatan) of pepper in ghee. Powdered pepper should be applied on skin, and the latter barked, to attain similar results. Fevers like Malaria can be prevented by the Recipe of Basil juice (Tulsi Ras), pepper and honey, taken twice a day.

Cholera can be stopped by taking pepper with baked Asafoetida (hing) and opium, and reduced to pills of one or two grains each—one or two pills at a time, administered with plain water, preferably after every two hours in the early attack. In cold, bruised pepper can be boiled in milk, and taken warm, with or without a little sugar.

Sprue, Enlargement of spleen, Headache, Cold, Indigestion, and windy conditions can be put to an end if a mixture of pepper, black salt (Sanchal), and chitrakmul, in equal proportions, is administered with cold or warm water, twice or thrice a day. Eruptions on skin like itches, scabies, lichen, etc., can be removed, provided pepper, well mixed with Sulphur and ghee, is applied on the affected parts.

Pepper with Chiretta (Kirata) will cure fever and enlarged spleen, strengthening the bowels. Peppers, as a medicine, are a blood purifying agent. Its active principle is called Piperin.

STIMULANT

Peppers are powerful local stimulant. They are useful in the paralytic affections. In tooth ache, a paste of it is applied with water. With vinegar, peppers are usefully applied over the bites of venomous reptiles. Mixed with onion and salt, they are rubbed over head to cure Alopecia.

Its application gives relief to muscular Rheumatism. Peppers are employed in Intermittent Fever and Dyspepsia. For the sore throat, peppers' tea is very efficacious.

Dr. Pattabhi Stresses Unity Of Indian Nation

Call To Kolhapur Raja To Move With Times

Mahatma's Talks With Viceroy: Breathing Time For Princes

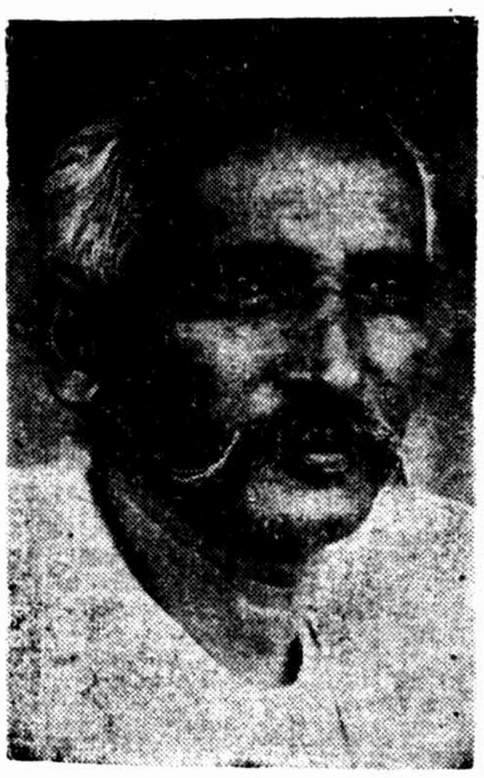
Presiding over the Kolhapur States' Peoples' Conference held at Kupwad on Saturday Dr. Pattabhi Sitharamayya said:—

Kolhapur as you all know is the biggest of the Southern Maharatta States and holds a high place in the hierarchy of Indian States. Its importance is greatly added to by its ruler being able to claim direct descent from the great Shivaji whose name will ever live in the annals of Indian History. The greater the sanctity attaching to a State through its noble lineage, the higher the obligations on its part to sustain the noble traditions inherited by it.

The Indian States are numerous and all of them cannot continue in their existing form. At Ludhiana in February last the All-India States Peoples' Conference resolved that the States that do not have an income of 50 lakhs or population of 20 lakhs should be absorbed in the neighbouring Provincial areas. The Viceroy in his recent address to the Chamber of Princes has pointed out how States with an income of less than twenty lakhs cannot function as sovereign bodies. The vast bulk of the States are bound to be converted into States or Zamindaris. This will be the next step in the evolution of Indian Nationalism. The tyranny of the Princes is much less than that of the Jagirdars and paigadars under them. The Collectors of Revenue being all important the upper dignitaries in the hierarchy of a feudal organisation often connive at and may at times encourage acts of repression without which their own coffers cannot swell. For the same reasons do 'vetti' and 'begar' survive in this age of freedom and democracy. You cannot give unrestrained powers to your subordinates on occasions and deny them these powers on other occasions. It is in human nature to take an ell if you give an inch. Thus has the chain of slavery lengthened from top to bottom. Whatever be the fate of other Southern Maharatta States Kolhapur may not entertain the apprehensions which trouble the rest of the fellow States in the group. Kolhapur has therefore an added responsibility in relation to the form of Government adopted in the State and the measure of Civil Liberties and political responsibility it admits its people to.

HOPES FALSIFIED

Accordingly we are justified in looking forward to Kolhapur to set the pace for the progress of the smaller States. Yet what do we find? While smaller states like Sangli are permitting freedom of speech, indeed while the rest of the Southern Maharatta States are observing principles of civil liberty, it is surprising that Kolhapur should have thought fit to place a ban on its States People's organisation. In recent months we have seen how an order such as this marks the beginning of a progressive war between the Prince concerned and his people. In Hyderabad the organisation was sought to be choked off betimes at its very birth. In Jaipur the Praja Mandal had been allowed to function until it began



Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya

to prove its usefulness by striving to relieve the distress of the famine-stricken people on whom it was spending Rs. 50,000 as against the 3 lacs voted by the Durbar. In Mewar a like difficulty has ensued resulting in a Satyagraha movement like unto the ones in Hyderabad and Jaipur. The fact is that there is a sudden and simultaneous awakening of self-consciousness amongst the people of the States from Kashmere to Cape Comorin (in the Travancore State) and from Dwarka in the Baroda State to Tripura in Assam. And the resistance offered to popular political movements all over the country has been more or less invariably followed by counter resistance in the form of a Satyagraha movement inaugurated by the People.

The very suddenness of the onset of Satyagraha, the wide area over which it has had to be brought under operation, the general and comparative want of training and discipline on the part of the people of the States in respect of the use of this new weapon have been responsible for varying reactions the movement has met with in different States. We shall not characterize these reactions in terms of success or failure, for in the dictionary of the Satyagrahi the word failure does not occur.

DELICATE AND DIFFICULT

In employing so delicate and difficult a process, in handling so sharp and therefore so dangerous a weapon, the people ought to receive sufficient preliminary training. While it is a fortunate circumstance that people in the States are able to begin their political campaigns at where the people of the Provinces have ended, the fact remains that the absence of the necessary grounding, necessary drill and discipline in the handling of this difficult art and science has led to sorry betrayals at times and when a movement somewhat ill balanced is sought to be kept in check, suspended or withdrawn there is apt to be resentment in the minds of those who take their stand on prestige and not precept from a qualified teacher. To-day the country has decided to adopt non-violence as the only means to the end it has in view and has accepted Mahatma Gandhi as the Acharya or Guru to guide the nation on the new lines. When therefore we want to inaugurate a campaign as you of Kolhapur may have to do sooner or later, or when a movement in progress as in Jaipur, Travancore and Mewar and Hyderabad is sought to be suspended or when a crisis arises as in Rajkot which calls for a great sacrifice to which the mass of the people concerned are not equal, it is the word of the preceptor, Mahatma Gandhi that ought to count.

MAHATMA'S TALKS WITH VICEROY

We have recently witnessed too how whenever Mahatma Gandhi has asked for the suspension of Satyagraha there has been muttering and moaning and sobbing and sighing on the part of the people affected. We must investigate the real causes at work in respect of this undesirable reaction on their part. The Viceroy has had four talks with Mahatmajee and has made a statement on the political relations between Princes and their people as well as on the political position of the States varying ever so widely in area, population, income and importance. And immediately after the statement Gandhiji has expressed himself as being opposed to "Direct Action" on the part of the people of the States for he wants to give the States time to digest the lessons to be drawn from that address to the Chamber of Princes. Indeed as the Manchester Guardian puts it, this pause should be valuable when passions on both sides are apt to be dangerously roused. The Princes have no grounding in Satyagrahic principles. On other hand they are unabashed votaries at the shrine of violence and force and ardently believe in the philosophy of giving a sound kicking to the recalcitrant people. If at least the people were adequately trained in the art of Satyagraha they would not grudge these pauses. The trouble really is that these pauses try the nerves of the people who have been during the period of fight excited to a degree and once passions are roused, they will not submit to a sudden suppression of themselves by extraneous forces. The force that can subdue them must spring from within and must be capable of furnishing a sense of gratification not materially inferior to that which arises from fight. But all gratification depends upon trained sensibility.

PEOPLE'S RIGHT

The people of Kolhapur are not a whit behind those of Mysore, Cochin and Travancore. When these States have Legislative Councils with elected majorities, it passes our understanding why the people of Kolhapur with their high Maharashtra culture should be made to lag behind. One of your Dewans, himself son of an Indian State, occupies the position of the Financial Minister to the Government of Bombay. And if the State could produce a Latthe Saheb who has served his probation in the State of Kolhapur and is handling the destinies of Bombay, there is no reason why the worthy sons of Kolhapur may not be called upon to administer the affairs of their own State within the limited sphere of the State itself. The time has come when you and we cannot be separated by air-tight, or idea-tight, partitions. Provincial Autonomy in the surrounding Districts of the Deccan States has had its undoubted influence upon your ideas and ideals, and your hopes, your longings, your ambitions, and aspirations and it cannot be that you should be treated as prisoners in jail surrounded by high walls over which new concepts cannot travel. By social ties, through civic institutions, age-long customs and manners and above all by the fundamental unity of Indian life, the people of different Provinces of India are one and the same though for purposes of development and culture they had been marked off from one another, into territorial units they constitute one broad entity professing a common religion, adopting a common form of worship, observing, the common rules of Verna and Dharma recognising common pilgrimages, owning their allegiance to common scriptures and displaying a community of interests in all departments of life. The Provinces and the States are one, all communities are one, the rural and urban population is one, plains and agencies are one. Whom God hath united let not man divide.

Man Of True Insight

American Missionary's Tribute To Gandhiji

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADANAPALLE, (By Mail).

On the occasion of unveiling of Mahatmaji's photo in the Local Board High School Rev. Cortling, of the American Baptist Mission expressed, before a very large gathering, 'How Mahatmaji's message of Ahimsa had come to them as a message of the gospel'. Though he had no idea of the politics of the country yet he thought that from what he had seen in the papers Mahatmaji had a true insight and was possessed of extraordinary political sagacity. He thought Indians would do well to implicitly obey and follow Gandhiji's leadership and that was the only course for them to achieve political emancipation.

POONA PACT VIOLATED?

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar has sent the following telegram to the Viceroy:—

"Deeply concerned over news about introduction of distributive system in Provincial Assemblies. If true, request hearing be given to Depressed Classes in all Provinces as such change violates Poona Pact."

SHIAS IN ALLAHABAD LOCK-UP

Number Breaks N. C. O. Days' Record

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, April 14.

Batches of Shias arrested in Lucknow are pouring in Allahabad and causing some unrest among Shias here. A batch of 100 is the latest arrival, the number of Shias confined in Allahabad Lockup Jail now amounts to 600. These prisoners, it is reported, have threatened to go on hungerstrike against Government's policy. The total number of Shias arrested is 2,200.

On Friday last, it is said, 591 persons were arrested, and this is considered to be the largest number in the history of U. P. jails of persons admitted in jail on one day. During the Non-cooperation Movement, the largest number of one day's jail admission was 542. Shias in Allahabad Jail are being persuaded not to start hungerstrike without giving adequate notice to Government. The Shias' grievance is that even the arrest of such large number of Shias had no effect on the Government.

What Students Can Do To Spread Literacy

Mr. Nariman's Appeal To Collegians

NEED FOR AN ARMY OF HUMBLE WORKERS

A fervent appeal to the student community of Bombay to lend its whole-hearted co-operation in the matter of liquidating illiteracy in the Province was made by Mr. K. F. Nariman, Dr. V.K.R.V. Rao, Prof. R.D. Choksi and members of the All-India Students' Federation, at a public meeting held in the Blavatsky Lodge yesterday.

"Look upon the problem of illiteracy as a missionary problem for the solution of which every Hindu, Muslim, Parsi or Christian, whether he be poor or rich, can equally contribute," said Mr. Nariman. He urged the students to realise that literacy was one of the most important equipments for good citizenship. "India, which is the birthplace of a great civilisation," added Mr. Nariman, "to-day presents the sad spectacle of a country where 92 per cent. of its citizens grope in the dark because of their illiteracy. If the Indian students feel that it is not their duty to contribute their share to the progress of literacy and restore India to her past glory, it is time that they make a bonfire of their text-books and go to their villages as no useful purpose, from the point of view of the nation, will be served in their attending the colleges."

NEED FOR FUNDS

Answering the question as to what was expected of students, Prof. R. D. Choksi said: "They can put their hands in their pockets and search for money for helping the literacy campaign. If they find their pockets empty, they can put their hands into other people's pockets because money is an essential requisite of the campaign of literacy."

Prof. Choksi further said that as students were good at shouting they would make successful propagandists of literacy, if they only set apart their leisure hours for it.

ORGANISE VOLUNTARY EFFORT

Prof. V.K.R.V. Rao said that the problem of illiteracy could not be solved merely by action of Government. It was well known that the resources at the disposal of Provincial Governments were limited. A good bit of what the Governments had at their disposal was needed for the eradication of drink evil. It was, therefore, necessary to organise voluntary effort for the purpose of spreading literacy.

One of the mistakes which the student volunteer had to avoid, said Prof. Rao was a tendency to approach his illiterate brother in the labour or any other area with a feeling of superiority.

APATHY OF STUDENTS

Mr. M. L. Shah speaking on behalf of All-India Students' Federation deplored that the response from the students had not been very encouraging. But it was not too late for the student world to make up for their apathy. He hoped they would rise to the occasion without delay.

Mr. M. M. Gandhi pointed out the noble example of Aundh where citizens including students in thousands had come forward to help the Rajasaheb in spreading literacy in the State.

Mr. K. F. Nariman said that he had tried to solve the problem of illiteracy during his Maloralty. He had entertained the hope that efforts in this direction would meet with complete success within three years. But he was sorry to find that his hopes had not been fulfilled though the efforts put in three years ago had not gone in vain.

"It is a pity" said Mr. Nariman "that thousands of rupees are being burnt away in this city in illuminations when some one arrives from England and that citizens tighten their purse strings when there is a deserving cause."

Mr. Nariman added that a certain amount of blame had to be apportioned to Government in the past for allowing 92 per cent of the masses to remain illiterate. It was a matter for gratification that the Congress Ministry had taken up the problem in all seriousness.

NEED FOR CENTRALISED BODY

Mr. Nariman suggested that the Bombay Municipal Corporation should have an adult Education Committee which could act as a central body to co-ordinate the work of all organisations. He also suggested that citizens should be made to take literacy pledges as in the United Provinces.

Urging the students to approach their illiterate brethren in all humility, Mr. Nariman said:—

"Remember that these poor people have been treated with indifference for such a long time that they do not know who is their friend and who is their foe. If you approach them with a feeling of superiority, they are likely to distrust you."

Several students enrolled themselves as volunteers after the meeting.

Kelwa Supports Prohibition

(From A Correspondent).

A public meeting of the villagers of Kelwa was held under the auspices of the Palghar Taluka Peasant's Union, with Mr. S. H. Jhabvala, M.L.A., in the Chair. The following resolution was passed by the meeting:—

"This meeting congratulates the Government of Bombay on launching the policy of Prohibition in Bombay and elsewhere and would welcome an early extension of the same to Palghar Taluka so as to save the people from the evil of drink".

DR. SCHACHT FOR DELHI

Dr. Schacht left Bombay for Delhi, by yesterday's Frontier mail. He was seen off by prominent German residents and the Local German Consul.

PATNA, April 13.

The Camp and the short course in Basic Education under the Joint auspices of the Hindustani Talimi Sangh and the Basic Education Board, Bihar which was to have been held at Brindaban from April 21, 1939 will now be held with effect from May 3, 1939 owing to the postponement of the Gandhi Seva Sangh.—A.P.

THE LITERACY CAMPAIGN

Method Of Teaching

Miss Godavari Gokhale writes:—

Ever since the announcement in the Press of the forthcoming Literacy Campaign the Office of the Campaign Committee in the Servants of India Society's Home has been flooded with anxious enquiries, by prospective volunteer teachers as to the methods that have to be adopted in the imparting of Literacy. While the Committee recognises that the methods will in most cases decide the success or failure of the attempt, the time at its disposal is so short that it cannot hold classes to train the voluntary teachers in conducting adult literacy classes.

The most that the Committee will be able to do is to conduct classes about 17th April so as to give volunteer teachers an idea as to the manner approaching Adults. In the case of adults this is the most essential part of the teachers' equipment. This ability to break the ice of reserve on the part of adults whom the teacher approaches is in some cases difficult and the teacher will have to possess a great deal to tact and ingenuity. Once a teacher knows the manner of approaching the adult, the method of teachings will not be very difficult to gather.

HOW TO TEACH ADULTS

Generally speaking adults should never be taught as little children are. Words that are chosen should always be of practical interest. "This is a Dog", "This is an Elephant" and similar lessons are wholly out of place in imparting Literacy to an Adult. Words which mean something to the Adult in his work and in his daily routine of life should as far as possible be pressed into service.

Again, the details as to the method of teaching will vary as to the classes of adults who are to be taught. Much depends upon the average intellectual standard of particular standard of people.

Though generalisations must be avoided teacher must for practical purposes realise that certain people like those from Konkan Coast as a class are intellectually keener and more curious than others.

PASTIME FOR MILL-HANDS.

Certain others like the mill-hands, who have a gruelling time of it during their work must be given the opportunity of becoming literate by methods which make the teaching of alphabet more a pastime. The teaching in such a case must not give a mill-worker an idea that it required a serious mental effort on his part, otherwise he might fight shy of it, not because he does not desire to learn but because he is too tired to put forth an effort.

In general, volunteer teacher will have an arduous task before them. Cut and dried plans will not be much useful. They will have to find out the right way themselves, exercising their own powers of observation and reasoning, always remembering that the chief idea is to arouse a sufficient degree of inquisitiveness in the adult as to create a sort of urge in him to learn.

Volunteer teachers are requested to keep a watch for the announcement as to the classes to be held for giving general hints as to how to approach illiterate adults and to interest them in being literate

Government House News

BOMBAY, Friday.

Captain and Mrs. H. L. Davis, Lt: Colonel and Mrs. S. R. Prall and Lt: Colonel and Mrs. T. F. J. Eales lunched at Government House

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Lumley attended a Pianoforte Recital by Mr. Clifford Huntsman at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall

MEDICAL LICENTIATES SUPPORT PROHIBITION

(From A Correspondent).

At a meeting of the Central Body of the All-India Medical Licentiates' Association, Bombay, the following resolution was passed:

"Resolved that the Bombay branch of the All-India Medical Licentiates' Association fully approves the move of the Bombay Government to enforce Total Prohibition from the 1st of August, 1939, in Bombay and offers its full support in service of the cause."

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM APRIL 1, 1939)

Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7 51	17 40
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9 15	20 45
Madras Express	10 15	15 00
Poona Mail	10 30	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 40	18 45
Nagpur Express	14 5	21 25
Poona Fast (Pass.)	16 50	11 50
Poona Express	19 32	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 25	7 00
*Deccan Queen	10 35 Mon.	17 15 Fri.

*Will not run until after end of April 1939, except before and after important holidays.

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Time-table in force from April 1, 1939.

Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	13 50
Delhi Express	6 00	22 15
Gujarat Mail	6 45	22 00
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 30
Frontier Mail	8 15 (Mon	21 15 (Sat)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9 48	15 10
The Flying Ranee, Surat	10 58	18 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	22 30
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	Arr.
Frontier Mail (On Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers)	8 40

AIR SERVICES

The following air mail time table is in force in Bombay:

London—Bombay (Juhu)

Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj and Ahmedabad.

Arrivals at Juhu, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at 1 p.m.

Delivery: Monday (two deliveries) 8 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 3-30 p.m.

Bombay (Juhu)—London

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.

Latest hours of posting at the G.P.O.:—Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 7-30 a.m. Departures from Juhu 10-15 a.m.

Bombay (Juhu)—Colombo

Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.

Latest hours of posting at the G.P.O.:—Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 11-30 a.m.

Departure from Juhu:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 7-45 a.m.

Arrivals:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 6-15 p.m

Bombay—Trivandrum—Trichinopoly

Planes call at Goa, Cannanore and Trivandrum.

Departures from Juhu: Monday 8 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu: Wesdnesday, 3-15 p.m

Bombay—Poona—Kolhapur

Departures from Juhu: Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 7-30 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu:—Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 noon.

Departures from Juhu: Monday & Thursday and Saturday at 12 noon.

Departure from Juhu 1-30 p.m.

Colombo—Bombay (Juhu)

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, 9-45 a.m. Delivery: Sunday 12-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 1 p.m

Bombay (via Calcutta)—Singapore and Australia

Latest hour of posting:—Monday, Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

Australia—Bombay (via Calcutta)

Delivery: Tuesday, Wesdnesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m

Bombay (via Calcutta)—Hongkong China and Japan

Latest hour of posting: Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

Hongkong—Bombay (via Calcutta)

Delivery: Tuesday, and Saturday 1 p.m

Bombay (Juhu)—Delhi

Planes call at Indore, Bhopal and Gwalior.

Departures from Juhu: Monday and Thursday, 6-30 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday and Tuesday 1-55 p.m.

Bombay—Kathiawar

Planes call at Bhavnagar, Rajkot Jamnagar and Porebunder.

MISS INDIRA NEHRU, DAUGHTER OF PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU WHO SAILED FOR ENGLAND BY THE MAIL BOAT TO CONTINUE HER STUDIES.

WADIA J. TO ACT AS CHIEF JUSTICE

Summer Vacation Arrangements

During the summer vacation the Chief Justice and other judges of the Bombay High Court go to England and the senior judge generally acts for the Chief Justice.

This year Sir J. B. Beaumont, Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Blackwell and Mr. Justice Maclean go on leave, and Mr. Justice Broomfield is on deputation as Chairman of the Railway Disasters Enquiry.

Mr. Bomanji Wadia therefore will act as Chief Justice, while Mr. Indranarayan Brijmohanlal, Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court will be transferred to the High Court in place of Mr. Justice Lokur as Acting Judge.

LITERACY CAMPAIGN

(From A Correspondent.)

Under the auspices of the Friends debating circle a public meeting, under the presidentship of Prof. V. G. Rao, was held in Kushaba Kale's Chawl, Bombay, in order to explain the benefits of the literacy campaign to the workers.

Mr. D. V. Javle said even if the franchise was given by granting right of votes to all adult with the view that Government of India should be in the hands of Indians, it would not serve the purpose, unless the franchise was mingled with literacy.

Advocate Mr. Tamane said that India would never come to the level of other nations without literacy.

Miss Penina Kolatkar also urged the women not to lag behind in the campaign as the children's future depend on them.

Miss Hirabai Kolatkar and Mr. Emanuel Kurulkar also spoke.

PATNA, April 13.

The Congress have captured 19 out of 24 seats in the Hazaribagh District Board uncontested according to reports received here.—A.P.

Huge gathering of Kisans at the All-India Kisan Conference at Gaya.

Section of the Kisan Women at the All-India Kisan Conference at Gaya.

Election Petitions Dismissed

Chief Judge Rejects Shamdasani's Petition For Relief With Costs

Mr. Indranarayan Brijmohanlal, Chief Judge of Small Causes Court, dismissed the case of Mr. P. D. Shamdasani against Mr. V. S. Velinker in which he had sought to set aside the municipal election of Mr. Velinker from Girgaon-Chowpatty Ward on the grounds already stated in these columns.

Briefly, Mr. Shamdasani contended that Mr. Velinker's nomination was invalid as he had no qualification as a voter to register his name in the Electoral Roll.

The Chief Judge dismissed the petition with costs stating that the name of Mr Velinker in the Voters' List was validly inserted and the final Electoral Roll was binding on all parties concerned.

Mr. Shamdasani asked the Court to order all the parties to bear their own costs. The Chief Judge did not grant this application.

Mr. Purshotamdas Tricumdas, Bar-at-Law, with Mr. S. B. Dadiburjor appeared for Mr. V. S. Velinker. Mr Blair, Solicitor for the Municipal Commissioner. Mr. Shamdasani appeared in person.

The Chief Judge also dismissed with costs the petition of Mr. R. K. Vaidya against Dr. Trimbak Ramchandra Narvane to set aside his election from Dadar-Mahim Ward.

Mr. T. K. Ghosh (3rd from left), Editor of the "Amrit Bazar Patrika," Calcutta, snapped at the tea-party given by the journalists and Press proprietors of Bombay.

HARWOOD LEAGUE

DIVISION I and II

ENTRIES CLOSE 25th APRIL

Applications for Entry to the League should be addressed to the Hon. Sec. W.I.F.A. Ltd. COOPERAGE.

THE W. I. F. A. RESERVE THE RIGHT TO NOMINATE TEAMS FOR DIVISION I.

Nadkarni Football Tournament

Friends Union Trounced

Puthran's Hat-Trick For South Kanara

Further progress was made in the Nadkarni Football Tournament on Saturday evening when two matches were decided before a fairly good week-end crowd.

DISORDERLY SCENES

Rough play and frayed tempers characterised both these encounters—particularly the earlier one, some of the scenes enacted being strongly reminiscent of an all-in wrestling arena—with the result that the referee had frequently to warn a number of players. Two of the Martand Vijay defenders disregarded the warning and were promptly sent off the field. This was the occasion for an uproar from a disorderly section of the crowd and the management had the greatest difficulty in preventing demonstrators from swarming the field. These unfortunate incidents marred an otherwise good evening of soccer.

SPECTACULAR GOAL

In the earlier match W.I.A.A. Staff S. C. had to go all out to get the better of a strong combination in Martand Vijay F.C. "A", by the odd goal in three. The game opened with the Martands attacking vigorously and Dayasam the staff custodian had some really anxious moments. But the inability of their forwards to shoot when within range prevented the Vijay Club from taking an early lead. During this period the W.I.A.A. were playing like a beaten team and never made any serious attempt to relieve the pressure to which their goal was being constantly subjected. Martand's first goal was therefore only a question of time and it came just before the interval. Raghunath their outside left receiving the ball from Baboo dashed down the wing pass a number of defenders and sent in a low well-timed long range shot to score one of the most spectacular goals seen on the Cooperage ground this season. This reverse seemed to have had the desired effect on the Staff players, for on changing ends it was a different team that played. Their traditional luck with penalties also came to the W.I.A.A.'s rescue. Doray their inside-right was fouled in the ring by one of the opposing backs and himself took the resultant penalty kick to put his side on level terms with a well placed ground shot.

QUESTIONABLE TACTICS

At this stage the game took an ugly turn—with most of the Martand Vijay players adopting unsportsmanlike tactics. Quite unperturbed the staff worked hard for the winner. A concerted movement by their inner trio resulted in Doray tapping the ball to Subramani the outside-right who standing unmarked, beat Anthony with a fast rising shot into the far corner of the net—just on the wake of the final whistle which came as a great relief to most of the spectators.

RESULT:

W.I.A.A. STAFF	2 goals
MARTAND VIJAY "A"	1 goal

THE TEAMS:

W.I.A.A. STAFF S.C.: Dayasam, Baptiste and Govind, Patrick, Ramchander and Narayan, Subramani, Doray, Tukaram, Shivaram and Dakuram.

MARTAND VIJAY F.C. "A": Anthony, B. Ramchandra and Manick, Manickchand, Premlal and Napoleon, Ismaile, Baboo Deoram, Shantaram and Raghunath.

REFEREE: F. H. Terry.

UNION OUTCLASSED

Later in the evening South Kanara S.C. "A" displaying better combination and sounder knowledge of Soccer technique trounced Friends Union F.C. "A"—a comparatively inexperienced side to the tune of five goals to love—in a singularly onesided encounter. Puthran the Kanarese inside-left gave a brillant display of neat dribbling and accurate shooting performing the hat-trick for his side. On the strength of their display last evening South Kanara's first string have stamped themselves favourites for the trophy—and their future progress will be watched with interest.

RESULT:

SOUTH KANARA "A"	5 goals
FRIENDS UNION "A"	Nil

THE TEAMS:

SOUTH KANARA S.A. "A": S. Karkera, Anchan and Mandon, U. Narayan, Salian and Kanchan, Bangara, Prabhakar, Shriyan, Puthran and Kookra.

FRIENDS UNION F.C. "A": Manohar, Narayan and Mahadev, Sayanna, Govind and Pimpalgaokar, Bapoo, Augunde, Saidoo, Sonmogan and Ramchandra.

REFEREE: F. H. Terry.

To-day's Match

4-30 p.m.: Velim Union Club vs. South Kanara S.C. "C".

5-45 p.m.: Young Goans S.C. "A" vs. Southend Colaba F.C.

Aga Khan Hockey

Second Semi-Final A Chain Of Thrills

BHOPAL WANDERERS AND KIRKEE UNITED FAIL TO COME TO A DECISION

The second semi-finl of the Tournament played out yesterday resulted in a draw Kirkee United and Bhopal Wanderers both scoring a goal each after one of the most exhilarating of displays. It was a case of Greek meeting Greek, with the inevitable tug-of-war; and the packed stands were treated to a long chain of thrills that kept their excitement at fever-pitch throughout the sixty minutes of play.

Kirkee buckled to with a well right from the start, and the entire team heaved together in the most unostentatious of fashions, leaving the frills and flashes to their more artistic opponents. J. M. Phillips was once again a silent and effective worker in the Kirkee defence, and Muneer, the hero of many a Bhopal victory, was hardly ever permitted to open his bag of tricks and perform.

Kirkee on the day's play were slightly the better team, and after securing as they did most of the exchanges, certainly merited a victory; but Ismail and Farooq of the Bhopal defence resisted stoutly, and managed to postpone the decision for another day.

The refereeing, for once in a while, was excellent, and except for one serious omission to detect a palpable case of obstruction in the circle, was as perfect as ordinary human frailty will permit of perfection.

THE GAME

In the very first minute. Bhopal attacked and forced a corner without obtaining any advantage. The next minute saw the ball carried to the other end and although Kirkee boxed the compass all round the Bhopal circle, were unable to drive home the advantage. Play reverted to the Kirkee area once again, but when Shakoor was about to shoot from off a pass from Siri. J. Phillips pounced upon him in the nick of time and saved a critical situation. From the clearance Tyrell picked up the ball and put G. Nimal in possession. The latter dashed forward and. drawing out the Bhopal goalie, effected a neat little pass to K. Nimal on the right, but the last named lost a glorious opportunity when, instead of shooting first time, he elected to stop the ball, and a Bhopal defender cleared the danger. And then when J. M. Phillips had once again foiled a dangerous move by Muneer, Amor ran down brilliantly on the left and from the corner centred nicely across. but the ball rolled past slowly a yard in front of the Bhopal goal, with not a Kirkee forward to tap it in.

KIRKEE REWARDED

Kirkee kept up the pressure. and Tyrell secured a through pass right inside the Bhopal circle, but a defender obstructed him badly, and the umpire awarded a penalty which Tyrell failed to negotiate successfully. Kirkee, however, were destined to get their reward and when once again then whole front line came down on the Bhopal defenders, G. Nimal got the ball close to the goal and neatly pushed it in when play had been in progress for 25 minutes (1—0).

When play was resumed in the second half, Bhopal were not at all daunted by this reverse and appeared to have a second string to their bow when they almost came within scoring on two occasions, but each time Pepper in the Kirkee goal saved his side. And then the pace slackened somewhat, play being confined mostly to midfield for a full 10 minutes. In the 12th minute, Kirkee commenced attacking again in full vigour, the Bhopal goal having the narrowest of saves when Tyrrel was pulled up for sticks after finding the Bhopal net with a good shot.

BHOPAL EQUALISE

At this stage, Bhopal carried the game to the other end and attacked savagely, and the Kirkee defenders who were now beginning to sight breakers ahead, began crowding their goal. But the Bhopal men were not to be denied, and their persistent bore fruit when Ahmed Sher picked up a nice pass from the left and pushed it into the Kirkee goal. (1—1) The game livened up after this for the remaining 6 minutes, but Kirkee were unable, despite a few furious attacks, to pull the game in their favour.

RESULT:

KIRKEE UNITED	1 goal
BHOPAL WANDERERS	1 goal

THE TEAMS:

KIRKEE UNITED: Pepper, J. Phillips and Edmund; Gaikwad, B. Nimal and Martis; Dadge, K. Nimal, Tyrell, G. Nimal and Amor.

BHOPAL WANDERERS: Bostan Khan; Ismail and Farooq; Ahsan, Saghir, Kifayat; Ahmed Sher, Siri, Shakoor, Muneer and Nazir.

UMPIRES: Messrs. J. Pinto and Cyriaco D'Souza.

TO-DAY'S GAME

Replay of the drawn semi-finals between Kirkee United and Bhopal Wanderers.

HAYES CUP (WOMEN'S) HOCKEY TOURNEY

At St. Xavier's Ground, Parel

FIRST MATCH

To-day (Sunday) 5-30 p.m. Bombay City 'A' vs. Vincent Club.

NADKARNI CUP FOOTBALL

Fishermen Win Scrappy Game

With hockey still providing the 'spice of the programme' the Cooperage stands continue to present a deserted appearance as the process of elimination goes on in the Nadkarni Football Tournament.

A DULL AFFAIR.

Friday evening's third round encounter between the respective first strings of Jagannath's Fishermen XI—(last year's runners-up) and the Apollo Rainbow F. C. was surprisingly enough, one of the dullest affairs seen so far in the tournament. Considering the convincing displays given by both these teams on their first appearance—only a fortnight back—local soccer fans were prepared for a much keener struggle. Both the teams however, were inclined to keep the ball too much in the air and with most of the players indulging in listless shooting some really scrappy mid-field play was witnessed—the Fishermen definitely having the best of the exchanges.

MICHAEL SHINES.

Attacking right from the kick-off they kept their opponents pinned in their territory throughout the first half and except for a couple of breakaways by the Rainbow's fast left-winger Michael, the Fishermen's defence was never seriously tested during this period. The latter were only prevented from scoring by the persistent tendency of their forwards to pass and repass to each other too much. In the opening stages Rajaram, their centre-forward made a fine solo effort but fumbled just as he was about to shoot. Pandurang the left-out also spoilt several chances by holding on to the ball too long. On the Rainbow's side after Michael's fine pass had gone abegging, Yesudas put Swamy in possession of the ball and the latter dodging his way between a number of defenders tested Poshya with a feeble shot which was easily saved. Half-time arrived with neither side having scored but with the Fishermen doing most of the attacking.

SURPRISE GOAL.

A shock was however in store for them, for no sooner had the sides changed ends when a concerted move by the Rainbow's inner trio resulted in Michael scoring the first goal of the evening off a short pass from Yesudas. This unexpected setback seemed to have put the Fishermen on their mettle for from now on there was only one side in the picture. After Rajaram had been fouled by one of the opposing backs just as he was about to shoot Jagannath took the resultant penalty kick and scored the equaliser with a beautiful low rising shot. Play was now transferred to the Fishermen's territory. Michael again being prominent—but Rajaram who was easily the best player on the field dribbled his way past two defenders and put Koli the right out in possession of the ball. The latter passed back to Pandurang who banged the ball into the extreme corner of the net to give his team the lead (2—1).

FISHERMEN WIN 3—0.

The Rainbow now seem to have fallen away and Jagannath soon put the issue beyond doubt by scoring the Fishermen's third goal after a brilliant solo run down the line.

The teams were:—

JAGANNATH'S FISHERMEN XI. "A": Poshya, Dharma and H. Harichandra, Mahadeo, Hari and M. Harichandra, Damodar Koli, Ramchandra, Rajaram, Jagannath and Pandurang

APOLLO RAINBOW F. C. "A": Anthony, Ramchandra and Marshall, Ramjee, Ismail and Sakkru, D. Swamy, Gopal, Yesudas Devaraj and Michael.

REFEREE: K. P. S. LINGAM.

Leftward On Film Front

Progressive Trend Noted By American Critic

(By JAMES DUGAN, Film Critic of "New Masses.")

"Alexander Nevsky," Sergei Eisenstein's masterpiece has just opened in New York to wild beating of critical drums. It is the story of the people of Novgorod battling German invaders in 1242 and the directors has produced the most colossal battle scenes ever seen in the movies. Prokofiev has done the music; the incomparable Tisso is the photographer; and the star is the greatest film actor in the world, Nikolai Cherkassov, of Baltic Deputy.

"CRISIS"

A gripping documentary has just appeared in "Crisis", made in Czechoslovakia before the rape of the Sudeten. An American, Herbert Kline and a Czech cameraman named A. Hackenschmied, are the authors of this stunning film. It is a full length picture, containing material taken in the Sudeten in the riotous weeks leading up to Munich much of it secured at the peril or Kline's life.

Joris Ivens' beautiful document from China, "The 400,000,000" has also appeared to a disappointing reception. The picture was made under extreme difficulty due not only to the war but the uncooperative attitude of Chiang-Kai-Shek. But the stuff has been made into a fine picture by Ivens; John Ferno, the cameraman; Hanns Eisler, music; Dudley Nichols' commentary and the narration by Fredric March.

Until Juarez appears there is nothing of note from Hollywood. Of course a modest little film has been made on child labor called "Boy Slaves," and a rather dull but advanced picture on housing, One Third of a Nation, to advance the growing democratic film.

CENSORED.

France presents a fine psychological film by Liam O' Flaherty, "The Puritan", but the censors will not allow it to be shown. Renoir's "Human Beast", from Zola's "La Bete Humaine", was returned to France as a hopeless bet to get past the censors. England sends nothing but the Laughton "Beachcomber" which is entertaining but is very objectionable on the grounds mentioned in my article. "Pygmalion" is doubtless being enjoyed here.

Mary Pickford, who has hitherto been notable politically for her support of France, is enthusiastically supporting Ivens' Chinese film—one of those curious paradoxes of contemporary life.

CHAPLIN UNDAUNTED.

Chaplin has flatly stated that he intends to go through with his anti-Hitler picture. "I am not worried by intimidation, censorship, or anything else", he says. Good, little Charlie! Warners are opening their "Confessions of a Nazi Spy", which names, on Hitler's birthday, April 20. M.-G.-M. put Sinclair Lewis's "It Can't Happen Here", a forecast of American fascism, back on their shooting schedule for next year, motivated by the final collapse of appeasement. I suspect the dirty dogs will twist the thing into an attack on communism Their "Idiot's Delight" was a craven appeasement film.

FIVE HUNDRED AND SIX SHIAS ARRESTED.

LUCKNOW, April 14.

Five hundred and six Shias courted arrest to-day in connection with the public recitation of the Tabarra in defiance of the ban Those arrested included an ex-Municipal Commissioner and an Arabian Muslim named Syed Muslim.—United Press.

Hollywood Waves The Union Jack!

Another Film For Imperialist Propaganda..... Associated Film Audiences!....Teaching Studio Technique To Fans

(By RAM BAGAI, Our Hollywood Correspondent).

HOLLYWOOD: (By Air Mail).

Launched several months ago when Producer-Director Lee filmed background and atmospheric scenes in England and the Far-East, "The Sun Never Sets" is one of Universal's most pretentious films. Shooting begins on March 13th with a star studded cast. This film with leading ladies as yet to be selected, is based on an original story by Arthur-Fitz-Richards and Jerry Horwin, and screenplay by W. P. Lipscomb, noted British writer responsible for "Pygmalion" and other recent film hits.

Thus goes the publicity release of this film. I do not know for a fact that this film deals also with India as a part of the empire on which "The Sun Never Sets"! And like "Gunga Din," I am afraid that the portion depicting India will not be very complimentary to us. To me at this early writing, it looks as if it is the same old story, of Hollywood waving the Union Jack. After the agitation against "Gunga Din" has subsided, I am afraid India will have to start taking notice of "The Sun Never Sets."

EXPLAINING TO THE AUDIENCE

The other night I was presented with a strange sight. I went to a meeting of the Associated Film Audiences. This is a group and organisation representing the educational, church, labour, cultural, fraternal, farm and veterans' organisations. (AFA was organised in response to the demand of motion picture consumers for intelligent and vital films).

There on a platform was motion picture apparatus; for a moment I believed that I was on a set at one of the studios. However, I soon learned that here that evening Mr. Frank Tuttle was going to give an actual demonstration of how films are directed. Believe it or not, there was a cast and a crew. all ready for the performance.

Mr. Frank Tuttle made a few explanatory remarks about what he was to do, then he outlined his procedure to the audience, which I might say was quite large. Having given us an idea of the scene, he began the direction of it. There were the assistant directors, technicians, etc., actors, the set and so on. First Mr. Tuttle rehearsed his action with the characters, while the camera was getting setup and while the lights were being arranged. Then all was ready. The actors proceeded, the cameras moved, sound was recorded. Every once in a while Mr. Tuttle would interrupt his work to explain what he was doing and why. Why he started with a long shot and then moved in for his closer shots, and then his reaction shots. Why certain words of dialogue were stressed for emphasis, the problems in handling the microphone, the handling of sets and so on. After he was through, he asked the audience, if there were any questions, he was deluged with them. The people liked the idea—besides being something new to them, it was informative. Here is what interested me the most, if they can do that—have actual lessons in directing so that those who are interested may learn—they are welcomed, and taught.

Now the point I want to bring out is this: Why can't some directors in India start doing the same? This programme is for the students of the cinema, those who eventually wish to direct or enter the technical side of the industry. Surely there must be some directors who can help themselves and the Indian industry in this manner.

THE RISE OF UNIVERSAL

Nothing has been said recently about the slow and sure rise of Universal Studio back to the top that it once formerly held with Carl Laemmle at the head. However, with some of their films of the future given large budgets and name-players—it is no wonder that the new deal is in vogue at Universal. The abovesaid gives rise to the fact that within the last few months three or four new stages have been built. Everything is now in readiness for the release of some of their first-grade product.

Finishing up production some time this week will be another Deanna Durbin film. This time "Three Smart Girls Grow Up." This is the sequel to that very brilliant "Three Smart Girls." It is being directed by that very fine director Henry Koster. He made the successful "One Hundred Men and A Girl." His particular talent will, no doubt, be evident in this film. Within a week or two, I will interview him for this paper. He is a very gracious person, who five or six years ago was penniless and in Austria! He planned suicide. However, his friend Joe Pasternak who was here at Universal wired him to come to the United States at the crucial point in his life. Today he is a success, having started from the exact point where so many of the really successful persons start, from the bottom.

UPLIFT THROUGH CINE FILMS

Bombay Govt. Share In Rs. 2000 Contest

The Government of Bombay are co-operating with the Amateur Cine Society of India in order to get films which will teach industrial workers something of social uplift in its various forms. They are offering a first prize of Rs. 500 and total cash prizes of Rs 750 for substandard cine films.

This is part of a larger contest organised by the Amateur Cine Society of India from their headquarters at Scouts' Hut, Esplanade Maidan, Bombay. For this competition there is a total of Rs. 2,000 in prizes comprising two cups, 10 plaques, a medal, various cash prizes, cine apparatus, etc. There are 23 prizes in all, the majority being in cash, and a handsome cup for the best film with a separate cup for the best colour cameo of 100 ft., and bronze plaques designed by the Sir J. J School of Art, Bombay, for the ten best films of India, Burma and Ceylon Closing date is the end of the year, and entry form with full particulars are given in a brochure which the A.C.S.I. has issued entitled "Amateur Cine Work in India" This contains a good deal of advice about cine shooting in India with an entry form, full rules, details, etc., and is being sold by dealers and the A.C.S.I. headquarters at 4 as. a copy

WALLACE BEERY SETS NEW RECORD

Wallace Beery recently set a new record as Hollywood's Number One private pilot by passing his five thousandth hour in the air.

Doesn't Want Stardom!

Actor Who Prefers To Play Character Roles

(From Our Correspondent.)

HOLLYWOOD, (By Mail.)

There lives an actor who doesn't wish to become a film star.

This actor, in fact, refuses to take steps that might lead him to become one.

He is recognized by professionals as one of the finest actors in motion pictures to-day. He won an Academy Award a year or so ago in a short subject.

His name is John Litel and his address isn't any insane asylum. He appears in hit pictures such as "Alcatraz Island," "Jezebel," and latest of all in "Secret Service of the Air," new Warner Bros. series starring Ronald Reagan. In between times he portrays such historical characters as Patrick Henry in the Warner historical featurettes in Technicolor. The studio considers him one of most valuable actors on its contract list. It has been suggested to him on several occasions that he point towards stardom.

PREFERS WHISKERS.

He answers that he'll be glad to accept all the money Warners care to pay him and that he won't object to handing a share of it over to Uncle Sam either. But, in the matter of pictures, just give him characters with real "meat" to play.

No older than many of the screen's most popular love-makers and handsome in the masculine way, Litel prefers to hide behind whiskers and portray older men.

"You can do more with a character who has aged in life and acquired marked traits and habits which, in a younger one, would seem over-eccentric," he explains

His reason for not wishing to be "built up" and hailed as a star sounds sane enough as he states it.

"The men who have done the most satisfactory work in this business over the longest period of time have become stars, if at all, late and I might say incidentally," he declares. "They escape a lot of the grief and worry that heaps itself on a star's shoulders along with the plaudits, applause and appleauce. And in the end they generally have much bigger bank accounts."

If any examples are needed, says Litel, look at Donald Crisp, one of the richest men in the film colony, with twenty years of high earning power behind him. And Wallace Beery, Jean Hersholt, Edward Everett Horton, to name a few others.

HUMAN BEING.

"Such men have nearly all the privileges of people unknown to fame," Litel declares. "Nobody puts on an 'act' for them—they're treated like human beings and not freaks. People aren't hostile. They aren't considered over-paid or over-pampered.

"When I say I like to work in make-up, I don't mean I want to hide behind a forest of whiskers. A moustache or a pair of eye glasses with heavy lenses are enough make-up. In some stories no character make-up at all satisfies me perfectly well. What I do mean is that I'd hate to go on being just Litel in picture after picture, and wondering how I'd make this character named John Zilch any different from the one I'd just played name of Bill Jones."

With a day off from his role in Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's "Sergeant Madden," the star took out his Howard Monoplane and entered the time in the official log.

During the past twelve years he has owned eight planes one of which was crashed by a mechanic and co-pilot. The other he has flown a total of more than 750,000 miles.

Sins Of Britain And France

Alleged Desire To Induce Hitler To Follow Path Of Napoleon

MOSCOW, April 4.

A two-column article in "Pravda" talks of the recent sins of Britain and France, among which is the alleged desire to induce Germany to follow the path of Charles XII of Sweden and Napoleon by going to Russia in order to be crushed there.

Britain and France hoped, according to "Pravda" to direct the Germans to their doom through the Carpatho-Ukraine, and, says the newspaper, Mr. Wedgwood Benn played a part in this plot, which the British Press wished to keep from the light. He went on a mysterious mission to Hust, dropping in 'for secret negotiations" at the Polish town of Lwow on the way. What Carpatho-Ukraine can have to do with India, in which Mr. Benn was once interested, is a puzzle to "Pravda", which suggests that the explanation may be found in the widespread view that administrators for India are recruited "exclusively from persons closely connected with the Intelligence Service." 'However that may be," adds "Pravda", "the threads of espionage and intrigue which enmeshed Carpetho-Ukraine lead not only to Berlin, Warsaw, and Budapest."

The Soviet view that "certain, imperialist countries are striving to settle their imperialist antagonisms at the expense of the U.S.S.R., and to involve the U.S.S.R. in war," has been expressed in print and from the platform at Moscow more than once recently, and the view that a capitalist war should be welcomed as providing good soil for a crop of Bolshevism was expressed by at least one speaker at the eighteenth Communist Congress which closed just a fortnight ago. He was merely repeating what is expounded in "The Foundations of the International Policy of the Soviet Government," published in 1933, which is still the basis of Soviet foreign policy, as much as "Mein Kampf" is the basis of Herr Hitler's.

HOW PROHIBITION BENEFITS WORKERS

Revelations Of Survey Of Budget Of Families At Ahmedabad

(From A Correspondent)

A rapid inquiry was conducted by the Prohibition Department in the months of October to December to assess the social consequences of the policy of Prohibition enforced in Ahmedabad. The inquiry covered 424 families, of which one or more members were known to be addicted to drink. The returns have been analysed, and a full report will be issued in course of time.

Some interesting figures, revealing the nature of the transformation that has occurred in the lives of large numbers of persons in the city, can however, be made available now. It has been ascertained that the average outlay on drink per family in the pre-Prohibition days was Rs. 11-10. With the introduction of Prohibition this amount of money became a saving, which coupled with the increase in wages obtained as a result of the recommendations of the Textile Inquiry Committee became available for expenditure in other directions What use has been made of this new fund, may be seen from the following figures:—

UTILIZATION OF SAVING

(Total of 4 months).

Redumption of Debt	Rs. 27-1
Ornaments	Rs. 13-5
Clothes	Rs. 2-6
Furniture and vessels	Rs. 1-15
Food	Rs. 0-15
Savings	Rs. 10-11
Education	Rs. 0-4
Medicine	Rs. 0-10
Other uses	Rs. 7-1
Total	Rs. 64-4

A large scale inquiry will be undertaken shortly, covering about 10,000 workers of ex-drinking as well as non-drinking famalies to elucidate in complete detail, the full reaction of the Prohibition policy.

MR. RAUT'S ELECTION CHALLENGED

Petition In Small Causes Court

The Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, Bombay, heard to-day a petition filed by Dr. N. V. Jayakar against Mr. Rajaram B. Raut and the Municipal Commissioner, seeking to have the first respondent's election to the Municipal Corporation set aside.

The petitioner stated that he was enrolled as a voter in the election roll in the Dhobitalao-Fanaswadi Division.

There were eight persons nominated for the election, including the first respondent, for the seven seats.

The petitioner submitted that the first respondent owned property at Koliwada-Fanaswadi, first lane, and it was let out to the Schools Committee of the Corporation.

The respondent stood in relation of a lessor, and he was therefore not entitled to be nominated as a candidate, the nomination being improper, illegal and invalid.

By reason of the aforesaid relationship between the respondent in question and the Corporation, he had interest in the contract with the Municipal Commissioner.

In the circumstances the petitioner submitted that it might be declared that the first respondent was not entitled to be a candidate for the election held in February last, and that it might be set aside.

Replying to the Chief Judge, Mr. H. R. Pardiwala, who appeared for the first respondent, stated that the fact of the lease was not admitted by him. He added that even on the facts as alleged in the petition, the petitioner was not entitled to maintain it.

RENT BILLS.

Mr. Waman V. Kene, a clerk in the Schools Committee, examined by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, who appeared for the petitioner, produced 11 rent bills from March, 1938 to February 1939 for the premises occupied by a municipal school at Fanaswadi. The premises were vacated on March 27. The bills stood in the name of the first respondent.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pardiwalla witness stated that he did not know to whom the property belonged.

The first respondent, examined by Mr. Pardiwala, stated that the property belonged to a joint Hindu family of which he was a co-parcener.

Cross-examined by Dr. Ambedkar witness stated the other co-parceners were the wife of his deceased brother and his own son. He had been managing the property since his mother's death five years ago.

Mr. Pardiwala, addressing the Court, submitted that the contract with the Schools Committee was not a contract with the Corporation.

There was nothing in evidence to show that the Committee had entered into the contract on behalf of the Corporation. The Committee had a fund of its own.

TIRANA, April 15.

Thirty delegates of the Constituent Assembly left for Rome to-day to offer the Crown to the King of Italy.—Reuter.

An incident in the match between the Bhagwant's (holders) and St. Patricks Karachi, in the Aga Khan Hockey.

Women mill workers picketing the Phoenix Mill on Wednesday morning.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I Programme

244 m. (1,231 kc|s)

8 a.m. Songs from Screen. 8-30 Instrumental Melodies. 8-45 For Highbrows.

12-30 p.m. Radio Orchestra. 12-40 Purushottam Solanpurkar. 12-50 Strings, Cups and Reeds. 1 Aftab-i-Mousiqui Ustad Faiyaz Khan. 1-30 Music. 3-30 Children's Hour. 5-15 Commentary, by Talyarkhan, on Finals of Aga Khan Hockey. 6-30 Grooves Go Round. 7 Sarod recital. 7-10 Abdulla. 7-25 Patdeep on Jalatarang. 7-35 Purushottam Solanpurkar. 7-55 Kisi-ki-Yad. 8-10 Abdulla. 8-25 Zone Ticket (Marathi) by M. G. Rangnekar. 8-40 Purushottam Solankurkar. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-15 Week in Sport, by A.F.S. Talyarkhan. 9-30 News in English. 9-50 New Books. 10-5 A Pianoforte recital by Clifford Huntsman. 10-40 Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra of New York. 11 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 m. (9,550 kc|s)

8 to 9 a.m. and 12-30 to 2-30 p.m. and 3-30 to 4-30 As in B. 1.

61.48 m. (4,880 kc|s)

6 p.m. to 10-5 As in B. 1. 10-5 Aftab-i-Mousiqui Ustad Faiyaz Khan. 11 Epilogue.

Delhi—I Programme

538.6 m. (886 kc|s)

7-30 a.m. Cornet recital. 7-35 R. R. Chowdhry. 7-55 Radio Orchestra Ramkali. 8 Abdush Shakur of Pataudi. 8-20 Majidanbai. 8-40 Duet by Indira and Chowdhry. 8-45 For Young Listeners.

12-30 p.m. Duets from Filmland. 2 Bhajnawali. 6 Radio Orchestra. 6-10 R.R. Chowdhry. 6-25 Majidanbai. 6-50 Raushan Lal. 6-55 Abdush Shakur of Pataudi. 7-15 For Villagers. 8 Next Week's Programmes. 8-10 R.R. Chowdhry. 8-25 Abdush Shakur. 8-40 Sitar recital. 8-50 Majidanbai. 9-50 In Lighter Vein.

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 m. (9,590 kc|s)

7-30 to 9 a.m. As in D. 1.

1-30 p.m. Classical Concert.

60.46 m. (4,960 kc|s)

6 p.m. to 7-15 As in D. 1. 7-15 Dance Hits. 7-35 Abdush Shakur of Pataudi. 7-55 Kamod on Sitar. 8 to 8-10 As in Delhi 1. 8-10 Majidanbai. 8-40 to 9-50 As in D. 1. 9-50 Indira and Chowdhry. 10 Alap and Gat Khambawati on Sitar. 10-10 Abdush Shakur. 10-30 Indirabai. 10-40 Majidanbai.

Delhi—III Programme

19.62 m. (15,290 kc|s)

7-30 to 9 a.m. and 1-30 p.m. to 2-30 As in D. 1.

31.3 m. (9,590 kc|s)

6 p.m. to 7-15 As in D. 1. 7-15 to 8 As in D. 2. 8 to 11 As in D. 1.

Premier Opposes Social Freedom Protection Bill

Caste Tyranny Can't Go By Legislation, He Says

Bombay, Saturday.

Only one solitary member of the Bombay Legislative Assembly raised a feeble "yes" in support of the Social Freedom Bill when the first reading of the Bill was put to vote this morning. He was Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan, the mover of the Bill.

The Muslim League Party was opposed to it tooth and nail, the Congress members did not view it with approval, while others were indifferent. It was therefore not surprising that the Bill was rejected, even in the first reading.

The Bill according to the mover, was intended to put an end of the tyranny of the communities and to do away with the unjust restraints practised in the name of religion. The freedom of an individual, he thought, in such social matters should be recognised and protected by the State.

Mr. Khan pointed out numerous instances of injustice practised by headmen of several communities in the name of religion. Law should therefore be provided to prevent victimisation. He accused the Government with being afraid of wounding the orthodox susceptibilities of Hindus and Muslims in not supporting his Bill.

Mr. B.G. Kher, Prime Minister, in opposing the Bill, stated that the issue raised in the Bill was of a fundamental character, in that it affected the freedom of the individual and the limits of the rights of society.

He was one with the mover of the Bill in condemning the social injustice practised in the name of religion but the remedy proposed was not the correct one.

Mr. Khan, he observed seemed to have too much faith in the efficacy of legislation in matters social. Legislative enactments could not put an end to the evils of social customs and it was no use passing such a Bill.

Law, allowing widow re-marriage had been passed about 75 years back but many widows remained unmarried. What was wanted was not legislation, but public opinion to be educated on proper lines. There must be sanction behind such a legislation.

He asked the mover of the Bill to carry on propaganda through the press.

The Prime Minister admitted that many pernicious customs were practised in the name of religion but the State was helpless in the matter. The Bill, concluding he said was also defective and irregular. He therefore opposed it.

The bill when put to vote was lost.

Public Conveyance Act

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala then moved a Bill to amend the Bombay Public Conveyance Act. The Act, he said required to be amended as the Commissioner of Police was now the sole arbitrator in the matter of suspension and cancellation of licence. Cancellation of licence meant the deprivation of one man's bread. Therefore a Magistrate's interposition in the matter was absolutely necessary and Mr. Jhabvala, sought this by his amendment.

Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Local Self-Government opposing said that the Motor Vehicles Act passed by the Central Assembly would come into force very soon, and the Bombay Government were framing rules under it. They would see if it was possible to incorporate the mover's point of view in the new rules.

The Bill, when voted upon was defeated.

Municipal Boroughs Act

The next bill also stood in Mr. Jhabvala's name. It was a bill to amend the Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act. The Bill sought to safeguard the interests of the hawker against the harassments of the Municipal authorities. At present there were no such provisions in the Act Mr. Jhabvala said, and the amendment was therefore intended to fulfil this necessary lacuna.

The Bill, when put to vote was lost.

The same member moved another Bill to amend the Bombay City Municipal Act.

The Bill sought to empower on the Bombay Municipality an obligation to establish a work house for able-bodied street beggars and to provide shelter for the blind, disabled and helpless beggars.

Mr. Jhabvala spoke for a few minutes in support of the Bill, when the House adjourned.

At about 10-30, there was no quorum in the House, which was brought to the attention of the Speaker by a member. Within a couple of minutes however a sufficient number of members entered the hall and the proceedings went on uninterrupted.

TEACH YOUR CHILD TO DANCE

Eleanor Powell's Advice

"Baby needs dancing shoes!"

That is the opinion of Eleanor Powell, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer dance star, now seen at Metro in "Honolulu".

Miss Powell declares that all children should be given an opportunity to learn dancing at an early age as a normal part of their physical development.

"This applies to girls more than boys," said Eleanor. "Dancing not only builds the body physically, but develops grace and poise. No child is too young to learn dancing after he or she reaches the age when he can run."

Taking cognizance of the fact that many parents are not in the position financially to give their children dancing lessons, Miss Powell recommends that it be included in the regular curriculum of all schools.

IMPORTANCE OF POISE

"The development of poise and grace among girls is just as important to them in later life as mathematics", declared the dance star. "As a matter of fact, I think poise and speech are a girl's two most important factors in later success. Schools supply the means of children developing their bodies and their minds but there is not enough emphasis placed on grace and poise. Without question, dancing is the greatest developer of desirable attributes. If aesthetic dancing and ballet were made compulsory in schools I firmly believe that the new generation of girls would be much more graceful."

CRIME STUDY AS SOCIAL FACTOR

All-India Conference In December

BOMBAY, April 15

A wider and more scientific study of crime as a social factor is the penal reform, formed here, at a meeting of prominent Social workers.

Mr. Gopinath Srivastava, Parliamentary Secretary for Jails, United Provinces, and Chairman of the U. P. Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, and Dr. P. K. Sen, Bar-at-Law, Patna, author of many publications on Penology, specially came down to Bombay, to attend the meeting.

For canvassing support for an All-India Conference in this behalf, to be held in Lucknow, during next Christmas, a Provisional Committee has been set up. The Lucknow Conference will accept the constitution of the proposed Indian Penal Reform League, and the All India organisation will formally come into being.

LEAGUE'S OBJECTS.

The avowed objects of the League are:— (1) To promote a wider and more scientific study of crime as a social factor and of the modes of preventing it or of dealing with it, (2) The improvement of the laws in relation to offences and the offenders, and of the modes of procedure for enforcing such laws and (3) the improvement of penal, correctional and reformatory institutions throughout the Country.

The Convenor, M. Gopinath Srivastava, was authorised to establish contact with Social Welfare Societies and other organisations and individuals interested in the objects of the League. The Committee also intends to approach, in due course, the Provincial Governments and the Indian States, with a view to making them take an interest in this forward work.

COMMITTEE.

The Committee consists of following persons:—

1. Mrs. Taraben Maneklal Premchand 2. Mrs. Urmila Mehta, 3. Dr. J. M. Kumarappa 4. Dr. K. B. Menon 5 Mr. K. K. Menon 6. Dewan Bahadur G. Narayana, Swami Chetty Garu 7 Dr. P. K. Sen and 8 Mr. Gopinath Srivastava (Convenor) Lucknow.—A. P.

HIGHEST ALLOTMENT RATE SINCE 7 YEARS

Heavy Offerings Of Belgas: Jute Very Firm

LONDON, April 15

On the Money Market, owing to slow return of Easter currency and some withdrawal of loans from Market, by Clearing Banks, borrowers frequently paid higher rates for accommodation. This stringency assisted discount operators to raise average allotment rate for the Treasury Bills to the highest level for seven years.

On the Foreign Exchanges the revival of unconfirmed rumours of impending devaluation, caused heavy offerings of Belgas, and, despite official intervention, the rate weakened to 27.86, compared with 27.8275 at close, yesterday.

Among the commodities, Jute was very firm, influenced by Calcutta advices, indicating that rain was needed, and together with the rumours that further Government sandbag order was pending.

Wall Street closed firm.—Reuter.

PATNA, April 13.

The Governor accompanied by Mr. R. A. E. Williams, I.C.S., visited the Rent Reduction Camp at Naubatpur yesterday morning. —A.P.

Man Behind the Institution

After passing Matric in 1919, he joined Fergusson College, taking Medical Group for Inter-Science, but was compelled, due to the death of his father, to quit his studies and join the Development Department of the Secretariat in 1921. In Oct. 1923 he joined as part-time worker the famous Welanker Hotel in Girgaon. His advent into Restaurant Business marks a new era in that business.

First as a part-time worker in 1923 keeping accounts, a full-time worker from 1930 when he left Government Service in the Secretariat, in 1931, Mr. Virkar became a mortgagee of the Velinkar Hotel.

It shows a real moral integrity of Mr. Virkar to have kept up the business intact and even developed it; for in 1932 April he became Mortgagee and Lessee—undertaking full responsibility of all standing liabilities and assets—a unique position in the World of Business. To have shouldered heavy debts, a cash payment of Rs. 10 daily—to have faced litigation and the slump due to communal riot; to have overcome keen competition, internal dissensions speaks volumes of the ability of Mr. Virkar who, like a true soldier, has faced all heavy odds and marched on to win his battle.

A thorough knowledge of food products and their market fluctuations, of food value as in dietetics, of the culinary art of preparation and its preservation, knowledge of hygiene, sanitation in the atmosphere, psychology of handling customers as well as knowing their likes and distress, the ability to create trust in the employees and make them willing workers—these are qualities seldom seen combined in such harmonious proportions as in Mr. Virkar.

Patronise the man at the Velankar Girgaum Hotel, and Hindu Upahar Griha, Kandewadi Corner —where you will feel always welcome, marvel at this Genius of the Restaurant World, who has created a New Status for the Profession.—Advt.

N. Y. COTTON ONE POINT UP

Discount Rates Moving Up

FOREIGN EXCHANGES STEADY

BOMBAY: April 15.

NEW YORK COTTON

The Cotton Market is under the domination of Washington developments. The trading was marred owing to lack of enterprise, but later the market rallied on trade buying and covering.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

There was very little activity to-day due to want of enquiry.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

Exchanges were very steady showing little change.

Discount rates are still soaring higher.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1939

New York, April 15.

Previous closing	.....	7.68
To-day's opening	.....	7.66
Difference	.....	—.02
To-day's closing	.....	7.69
Difference	.....	+.01

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JULY 1939

Liverpool, April 15.

Previous closing	.....	4.41
To-day's opening	.....	4.43
Difference	.....	+.02
To-day's closing	.....	4.41
Difference	.....	nil

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May 1939	.....	Rs. 151-8
July August	.....	Rs. 151-4

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, April 15.

The New York cotton continued to be dominated by developments in Washington, while poor display of Liverpool also checked enterprise with resultant narrow trading.

The trading in July began at 7.66 i.e. two points lower than the last closing. Prices declined on lower Liverpool cables and foreign straddle liquidation but subsequently the market rallied on good trade buying and covering under the influence of which the price rose and closed at 7.69.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, April 15.

Locally Broach July/August opened at Rs. 151-6 and then slightly improved to Rs. 151-10 but receded again and closed at Rs. 151-2.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, April 15.

May	(7.99/7.98) 7.91/7.90
July	(7.71/7.70) 7.66/7.66
October	(7.44/7.43) 7.38/7.38

LIVERPOOL COTTON

London, April 15.

American May	(4.58) 4.63
American July	(4.38) 4.41
Egyptian May	(6.45) 6.55
Egyptian July	(6.54) 6.61

LONDON COMMODITIES

TEAS

London, April 15.

There were no sales in Teas.

JUTE

First Marks C. I. F. Continent New Crop April May (£25 3/8 paid and value) £25 15/16 paid and value

Dunlop April (£28 1/2) £28 1/2

Lightning April (£27 1/4) £27 1/4

RUBBER

Spot (7 15/16 paid and buyers) 7 7/8 buyers

Forward July September (8 1/16 paid and buyers) 8 1/16 paid and sellers

STERLING PURCHASES.

Sterling purchased by the Reserve Bank of India in week ended Friday, 14th April, 1939, amounted to £760,000.

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, April 15.

Previous closing	.....	4.68 1/16
To-day's opening	.....	4.68 1/16
At the time of New York cotton closing	.....	4.68 1/16

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, April 15.

Previous closing	.....	4.68.07
To-day's opening	.....	4.68.06
To-day's closing	.....	4.68.07

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, April 15.

Previous closing	.....	176.76
To-day's opening	.....	176.75
To-day's closing	.....	176.76

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, April 15.

London Exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.68.06 and continued very steady with minor changes.

Franc opened at 176.75 and remained steady with no important movements.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 15/16 sellers) 1-5 15/16 sellers

Paris on Bombay (13.205) 13.205

New York on Bombay (34.99) 34.99

Berlin on Milan (87 3/8) 87 3/8

London on Milan (89.00) 89.00

London on Shanghai (0-8 1/4 nominal) 0-8 1/4 nominal

London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (Nil) Nil

Withdrawal (nil) nil

Gold (£7-8-6) £7-8-6

Silver (20d) 20d

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/2 to 1 5/8 per cent) 1 9/16 to 1 5/8 per cent

4 months (1 3/4 to 1 7/8 per cent) 1 3/4 to 1 7/8 per cent

6 months (2 to 2 1/8 per cent) 2 1/4 to 2 1/2 per cent

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, April 15.

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay to-night:—

"India and American trade bought. Small speculative selling Market quietly steady.

LONDON SILVER

London, April 15.

Spot	(20d) 20d.
Forward	(19 3/4d) 19 3/4d

LONDON GOLD

London, April 15.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-8-6) £7-8-6

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotation

SILVER

Bombay, April 15.

Silver ready	.....	52 12 6
Silver Vaishakh	.....	52 11 0
Silver Jeth	.....	52 10 0

GOLD

Gold ready	.....	37 0 0
Gold Vaishakh	.....	37 0 6
Gold Jeth	.....	37 1 0
Sovereign	.....	23 11 6

SEEDS

Castorseed Bombay April/May (£18 1/4 sellers) £10 1/4 sellers

Linseed La Plata April (£12 7/16 sellers) £12 7/16 sellers

Linseed La Plata April (£11 1/4 sellers) £11 3/16 sellers

Groundnuts Coromandal May (£18 5/16 sellers) £18 3/8 sellers

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, April 15.

Wheat May	.....	3 4 6
Wheat September	.....	3 5 9
Linseed	.....	5 3 3
Linseed September	.....	5 5 6

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, April 15.

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with May (new) at 50 3/8d. There was very little doing owing to absence of any important enquiry following easing of International tension.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotations

Liverpool, April 15.

The closing rate of May was 52 5/8d.

3½% GOVT. LOAN

Latest Quotations

Bombay, April 15.

3 1/2 per cent Government Paper was quoted at Rs. 92-15 at 2 p.m.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, April 15.

The following are the opening rates:

General Motors (dol 39) dol 40 1/8

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 22 1/4) dol 22 1/2

U S Common New Stock (dol 45 1/4) dol 47 1/8

U S Steel Preference (unquoted) unquoted.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, April 15.

Ready Javas	.....	15 8 6
Shipment April-May	.....	6 2 6
Shipment June	.....	6 1 3
Shipment July-Sept.	.....	5 15 6
Java Spot	.....	F. 6.50.

Poona Weather Report

POONA, April 15.

Yesterday's depression lies this morning over Mysore. It caused fairly widespread and locally heavy rain in south Madras, Mysore and Madras Deccan. A western disturbance caused nearly general rain and near the North-West Frontier Province. Scattered thundershowers also occured in north Madras Coast, Orissa, Bengal and Assam. Day temperatures were very markedly below the normal in and around south-east Madras and appreciably above normal in Assam.

The chief amounts of rainfall were:—Cochin 5"; Bangalore 4"; Silchar3"; Cuddalore and Vellore 2"; Chitaldrug and Madras 1½"; Nellore1"; Salem 3/4"; Parachinar, Cherat, Mysore, Trichinopoly, Cuddapah, Anantpur and Ootacament"; Chittagong, Peshawar, Dera Ismail Khan, Madura, Negapattam and Bellary 1/4"

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 15-4-1939.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.002 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 88.0 degrees 0.3 (below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 75.4 degrees 0.1 (below normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 74 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 5 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 221 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 29 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 6.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 15-4-39.

At 8-7 a.m local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 82.2 deg F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.96 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.75 inches.

For correction of ship's instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level

All-India Weather

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, April 15.

The following are the maximum minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

Station	Temperature Max	Temperature Min.	Rainfall Past 24 Hours	Rainfall Total Since 1st April	Rainfall Difference to Normal
Agra	84	67	—	—	—0.1
Amraoti	104	79	—	—	—0.1
Akola	105	77	—	—	—
Ahmedabad	103	71	—	—	—
Ajmer	92	56	—	—	—0.3
Ahmednagar	100	72	—	—	—0.1
Ambala	91	52	—	0.4	—0.1
Allahabad	97	73	—	0.4	+0.3
Benares	98	71	—	—	—0.1
Bareilly	94	66	—	—	0.1
BOMBAY	88	75	—	—	—
Bangalore	74	67	3.6	4.0	+3.5
Bhopal	91	65	—	—	—
Baroda	105	62	—	—	—
Belgaum	96	70	0.1	0.4	—0.3
Bahawalpore	95	56	—	—	—0.2
Bijapur	99	75	—	0.4	+0.2
Bellary	99	72	0.2	1.3	+1.0
Bhavnagar	*101*	*69*	—	—	—
Chittagong	*87*	*78*	*0.3*	*3.6*	*+1.9*
Calcutta	*99*	*81*	—	*1.5*	*+0.9*
Cuttack	*99*	*78*	*T*	—	*—0.6*
Cawnpore	*97*	*73*	—	—	*—0.1*
Calicut	86	77	0.1	3.5	+2.5
Colombo	88	77	0.1	7.0	+3.8
Cheerapunji	—	—	—	—	—
Cocanada	89	81	—	—	—0.2
Cochin	87	75	5.1	8.2	+6.3
Dehra Dun	88	57	—	0.3	—
Delhi	93	64	—	—	—0.1
Dehra I. Khan	85	69	0.3	0.6	+0.1
Darjeeling	65	51	—	0.5	—0.6
Desa	100	71	—	—	—
Dalhousie	—	—	—	3.0	+1.1
Fort Sandeman	69	59	—	0.7	—
Gorakhpur	96	73	—	0.1	—0.1
Hyderabad (Dn.)	95	77	—	0.4	—0.2
Hyderabad (Sd.)	95	68	—	—	—
Indore	97	63	—	—	—0.1
Jhansi	97	70	—	—	—0.1
Jubbulpore	99	63	—	—	—
Jacobabad	—	—	—	—	—
Jaipur	93	68	—	—	—0.1
Karwar	88	79	—	—	—
Karachi	—	—	—	—	—
Kodaikanal	68	53	T	4.4	+2.0
Khandwa	105	67	—	—	—
Lucknow	95	71	—	—	0.1
Ludhiana	100	60	—	0.4	—0.3
Lahore	91	59	—	0.1	—0.2
Lyallpur	90	65	—	—	—0.4
Multan	94	67	—	—	—0.1
Mysore	77	68	0.5	0.7	+0.3
Madras	83	75	9.6	5.3	+5.0
Marmagoa	85	79	—	—	—
Malegaon	102	70	—	—	—
Mussoorie	65	51	—	0.5	0.1
Mahableshwar	90	68	—	—	—0.9
Murree	60	46	—	1.5	—1.0
Mount Abu	84	63	—	—	—
Masulipatam	89	81	—	—	—0.2
Mandalay	103	77	—	—	0.3
Mangalore	90	81	0.1	0.2	—0.2
Meerut	—	—	—	—	—0.2
Mercara	78	65	—	—	—
Nagpur	103	73	—	0.1	—0.1
Ootacamund	81	54	0.5	6.7	+0.7
Patna	112	73	—	0.1	—
Peshawar	83	61	0.3	0.3	—0.8
Poona	103	68	—	—	—0.3
Pachmarhi	91	63	—	—	—0.1
Port Blair	89	77	—	0.6	+0.3
Quetta	—	—	—	—	—
Ranchi	95	71	—	0.5	+0.1
Rawalpindi	81	60	—	0.9	—0.3
Rangoon	—	—	—	—	—
Ratnagiri	86	77	—	—	—
Rajkot	99	65	—	—	—
Sialkot	86	63	—	0.9	+0.4
Srinagar	66	44	—	1.4	—0.6
Sholapur	101	79	—	0.2	+0.1
Shillong	79	58	—	—	—0.5
Simla	64	57	—	1.3	+0.3
Surat	101	73	—	—	—
Salem	77	72	0.9	2.9	+1.7
Trichinopoly	87	75	0.4	4.4	—0.2
Trivandrum	84	77	0.1	5.5	+3..8
Vizagapatam	88	80	—	—	—0.3

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 Cents.

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept. to 13th April

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.	Last year.
Europe	1,411	217,554	198,724
Japan and China	11,785	694,495	433,387
Coast Ports		25,700	44,037
Up-country by Rail		185,638	256,632
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		24,882	...
Total	13,196	1,148,269	932,780

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, April 15

Following a decline of 2 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 150 for Broach A/M 1940 delivery and after declining to Rs. 149/4 improved to Rs. 149/12. There was fairly good turnover in new crop Broach Contract in which business commenced to-day.

Broach J/A opened at Rs. 151 and fluctuated within a range of annas eight between Rs. 150/12 and Rs. 151/4 and later steadied at Rs. 151.

The market was quietly steady awaiting foreign developments.

Liverpool market was due to open one point up but it opened 2 points higher and later was quoted 4 points up. In the local market there was better enquiry and Broach J/A was quoted at Rs. 151/8. The market finally closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

F G M G—			
Broach A/M	151	10	0
Broach J/A	151	6	0
Broach New A/M	150	4	0
Fine M G—			
Oomra May	139	14	0
Oomra July	139	14	0
Oomra D/J	135	8	0
F G M G—			
Bengal May	113	0	0
Bengal July	113	12	0

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

Broach A/M New York May Rs. 39. Liverpool May Rs. 48 1/2

Broach J/A New York July Rs. 34. Liverpool July Rs. 40 3/4.

New York Liverpool: May 107 July 96 October 102 December 109 January 111.

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, April 14

SAKELS—	
May	11.08—2
July	11.15—5
November	11.47+11
ASHMOUNI—	
April	8.65—11
June	8.80—16
August	8.88—8
October	9.00+2
December	9.03+2
GIZA—	
May	10.73—17
July	11.00—3
November	11.11—4
January	11.16—7

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, April 14

Broach A/M opening 152 1/8 highest 152 3/8 lowest 151 1/8 closing 151 3/4

Broach J/A opening 151 5/8 highest 151 7/8 lowest 150 3/4 closing 151 3/8

Oomra May opening 140 highest 140 lowest 139 1/2 closing 139 3/4

Oomra July opening 140 highest 140 lowest 139 1/2 closing 139 3/4

Bengal May opening 113 1/4 highest 113 1/2 lowest 113 closing 113 1/4

Bengal July opening 114 highest 114 lowest 113 1/2 closing 113 5/8

Night session: Broach J/A opening 151 1/2 highest 151 7/8 lowest 151 1/8 closing 151 1/8.

Broach A/M closing 151 1/2

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, April 15

Yesterday London gold prices closed unchanged at £7-8-6. London Paris Exchange rate was also unchanged at 176.76. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.68 1/16. London silver prices closed unchanged at 20d. for Spot and 19 3/4 for forward. Indian and America bought Speculators sold. Later on the market was steady with American trade enquiry. New York silver was steady at 42 3/4 cents and Shanghai T T on London was quoted 0/8 London Bombay ready parity was Rs 52-11-6 and forward was Rs. 52-2-3. The local market was quiet but steady with a limited turnover and quotations were as under:

GOLD			
Ready	36	15	9
Vaishakh delivery	37	0	3
Vaishakh Tejimandi	0	1	3
Jeth delivery	37	0	6
Jeth Tejimandi	0	6	3
SILVER			
Ready	52	13	0
Vaishakh delivery	52	11	0
Vaishakh Tejimandi	0	8	0
Jeth delivery	52	10	0
Jeth Tejimandi	0	14	0

LONDON METALS

London, April 14

Copper	£42 1 3
Lead	£14 8 9
Tin	£214 0 0
Spelter	£13 11 3

LONDON SUGAR

London, April 14

May sh. 6 8 3/4d.

Small Decline In Tata Steels

PROFESSIONAL LONG LIQUIDATION

Cotton Mill Shares Quiet

BOMBAY, April 15.

Increase in War risk rates in almost all countries, make a belief that the danger of War is increasing or it is coming nearer. This belief is increasing selling pressure in Government Securities which are registering a steady fall. It is impossible to forecast the future outlook at present but it is certain operators are cautious and are inclined to hold off until the European outlook is considerably clarified.

Yesterday the Wall Street market was dull and featureless awaiting Count Ciano's speech, which is generally believed, might indicate Italy's immediate stand. U. S. Steel shares closed unchanged at 46 3/8 while Anaconda Coppers declined dol. 3/4 to 22 1/8 and General Motors closed dol. 1/2 to 39 1/2.

The local market was weak on increased selling in Government Securities but Share market fluctuated within a narrow range with a restricted turnover. There was more disposition to await European developments.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened to-day at Rs. 1200 and after declining to Rs. 1180 improved to Rs. 1200 but again ruled quiet at Rs. 1182/8. Cotton Mill Shares were quiet and Bombay Dyeings were quoted at Rs. 757.

The general feeling is getting uncertainty and professional operators are not inclined to increase risks. Some professional bulls were found liquidating holdings.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, April 15

100	Ahmd. Advance	376	4
100	BOM. DYEING	756	0
100	CENTURY	218	0
100	CENTRAL INDIA	206	0
100	COLABA	106	0
100	Coorla	95	0
250	David	75	0
250	Dawn	310	0
1	E. D. Sassoon	0 3	6
100	Finlay	94	0
100	GOKAK	124	0
1.000	Hindustan	1.705	0
100	Indore	46	8
100	Khatau	98	0
100	KOHINOOR	211	0
250	Laxmi	460	0
250	Madras United	35	0
100	Morarji	115	0
250	Model	39	0
50	MYSORE	82	8
200	NEW GREAT	181	0
100	Osmanshahi	40	0
100	PHOENIX	211	4
25	Sassoon Silk	68	0
1,000	Sholapur	3.200	0
50	SIMPLEX	67	8
100	SWADESHI	204	0
100	Swan	94	0
500	vishnu	1055	0
1.000	Westerns	860	0
	BANKS		
50-100	Baroda	110	0
25-50	Central	32	2
500	Imperial	1505	0
125-500	Imp. Conty.	367	8
50-100	India	136	8
100	Reserve Bank	110	4
5	Union	5-14-0	
	CEMENTS		
100	Associated	117	12
	INSURANCE		
100	Empire	635	0
15-100	Jupiter	12	0
20	Mercantile	53	8
15-75	New India	33	10
200	Oriental	4,210	0
10-50	Vulcan	7-2-6	
	ELECTRIC		
100	Ah. Old	137	8
1,000	ANDHRA VLY.	1,366	4
10	Ajmer	11	8
50	Bombay Tram	127	8
100	Bombay Suburban	141	4
10	Broach	10	6
100	Karachi	186	4
100	Poona	167	8
100	Surat	147	0
100	TATA HYDRO	145	0
1000	TATA POWERS	1217	8
	RAILWAYS		
500	Ahmedabad Prantij	958	12
100	C. Province	100	8
100	Dh. Baramati	101	8
100	Gujarat	96	8
100	Mandra Bhon	101	0
100	Pachora Jamner	95	0
100	Sara Serajganj	100	8
500	Tapti Valley	743	12
	MININGS		
9	Burma Corp. XD.	5	9
2sh.	Indian Copper	2	0
10	Indian Iron and Steel	23	12
10	Shivrajpur	35	0
30	TATA STEEL DEFDS	1182	8
75	TATA STEEL ORD	256	8
	MISCELLANEOUS		
100	ALCOCK	320	0
10	Air Services	8	9
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	172	8

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, April 15

Bombay Dyeing (762/8) 762 756 761 757 756

Century (219/8) 219 217 218

Central India (208) 207 206

Kohinoor (214) 214 213 212 211

New Great (185) 183 182 183 181

Simplex (68/8) 68 67/8

Swadeshi (206) 206/4

Associated Cement (115) 115 116 115/8 117/8 118 117/12

Andhra (1366/4) 1366

Tram Ord (127) 127

Tata Hydro (145/8) 145/8 145

Tata Power (1222/8) 1220 1221 1217 1220 1217

T Steel Defd (1186/4) 1200 1182 1192 1190 1202 1185 1190 1180 1182/8

T Steel Ord (257/8) 260 257 260 258 257 256/8

Tata Steel 2nd Pref (156) 156

Bellapur (173) 173/8 173 172/8

B Steam (212) 212/8

B Burma (428) 429 425 427 426 425/8

200	Bombay Safe Dep	793 12
250	BOMBAY STEAM	212 8
125	B. BURMA	425 8
50	B. BURMA CONTY	146 14
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3 3 3
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE	80 0
100	IND. BLEACHING	101 8
50	Ind. Invest Trust	40 8
100	I Radio Defd.	390 0
100	I Radio Ord.	345 0
100	Port Canning	68 8
30	Premier Con	59 8
10	Scindia	16 3
25	Tata Oil Mill (nil)	37 8
	PREFERENCE	
5-1/2	Amalgamated (T.F.)	106 0
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1,445 0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	290 0
7	p.c. Bombay Tram (T.F.)	75 8
5	p c Central India (T F)	567 8
6-1/4	p.c Prem. Const. 1st	104 0
6-1/4	p.c Prem. Const. 2nd	96 4
7	p.c Tata Hydro	144 6
7½	p.c Tata Power	1,532 8
6	p.c Tata Steel 1st	205 10
7 1/2	p.c. Tata Steel second	156 0
	p.c Vishnu	717 8
	DEBENTURES	
3-3/4	p.c Andhra Valley	101 12
6	p c. Andhra Valley	105 10
7	p.c. Bombay Telephone	50 4
7	p.c Sholapur	77 8
6	p.c. Tata Hydro	105 10

(Capital Letters indicate Shares on Forward List).

SSENSITIVITY OF LONDON SHARES

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have received the following cable from London dated April 14:—

Cannot do more than stress extreme sensitivity of markets. Many investment stocks appear attractively priced on economic considerations but prefer await clearer outlook.

Consett Iron	8/3
John Brown	28/9
Broken Hill North	32/6
Broken Hill South	18/9
Associated Manganese of South Africa	2 1/2
Kamra Tin	1/3
Kamuning Rubber & Tin	2 1/2
Tunnel Cement	40
O. K. Bazar	21/3
Bristol Aircraft	20
Westland Aircraft	8/6
Halesowen Steel	8/6

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, April 15

3 1/2	per cent G P Notes 93
2 3/4	per cent 1948/62 97/6
3	per cent 1951/54 Loan 96/8
3	per cent 1941 Bonds 101/8
3	per cent 1963/65 96/12
3 1/2	per cent 1947/55 102/14
4	per cent 1940/43 Bonds 106/10
4	per cent 1960/70 Loan 109/2
4 1/2	per cent 1955/60 Loan 114/8
5	per cent U P Bonds 98
5	per cent 1939/44 Loan 100/6
5	per cent 1940/43 Loan 104
	TAX FREES
5	per cent 1945/55 113
4	per cent 1953/63 Mysore 111/8
5	per cent 1955 Mysore 124
	CORPORATION DEBENTURES
4	per cent 1972 B P T 108/8
4	per cent 1974 M Deb 108
5	per cent 1959 M Deb 117
6	per cent M Deb 1954 128
6	per cent K P T 1956 128

Tone: Quiet.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, April 15

B C RATES—

T T D D 1/5 7/8 April May

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 29/32

Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32

Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32

Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/16 Feb.

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling T T 256 7/8

Bank's buying T T 284 1/2

Bank's buying D D 283 3/4

PARIS—

Bank's selling T T 1,309

Bank's buying T T 1,326

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T 78 1/2

Bank's buying T T 77 3/4

Bank's buying 60 days 77

AMSTERDAM—

Bank's selling D D 65 1/4

JAVA—

Bank's selling D D 65 1/8

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D 83 1/4

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling B D 47

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D 156 3/8

BERLIN—

Bank's selling D D 86

CROSS RATES—

Hongkong London 1/2 23/32 15th instant

Shanghai London 0/8 1/4 15th instant

Japan London 1/2 1/64 15th instant

Java London 8.79 1/2 15th instant

New York London 4.68.06 14th instant

London New York 4.68.07 14th instant

London Paris 176 76 14th instant

London Italy 89.00 14th instant

London Belgium 27.82 3/4 14th instant

London Switzerland 20.87 1/4 14th instant

London Berlin 11.69 14th instant

London Stockholm 19.42 3/8 14th instant

London Amsterdam 8.81 3/4 14th instant

Tone of Sterling Exchange: Uncertain

Gold £7-8-6 13th instant

Gold £7-8-6 14th instant

Silver London Ready 20 13th instant

Silver London Ready 20 14th instant

Silver London Forward 19 3/4 13th instant

Silver London Forward 19 3/4 14th instant

Silver New York Ready 43 13th instant

Silver New York Ready 43 14th instant

London discounts 3 months 1 5/8 per cent 13th instant

London discounts 3 months 1 5/8 per cent 14th instant

London discounts 6 monhts 2 1/8 per cent 13th instant

London discounts 6 months 2 1/4 per cent 14th instant

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—

Call 1 1/2 per cent.

3 months 1 1/2 per cent.

6 months 1 1/2 per cent.

Tone: Steady.

Running Yields On Securities

		Running Yield
Taxables		
2 3/4 p.c. 1948-52 Loan	97- 6	2.485
3 1/2 p.c. G.P. Notes	92-15	3.179
3 p.c. 1951-54 Loan	99- 6	2.547
3 p.c. 1941 Bond	101- 4	2.583
3 p.c. 1963-65 Loan	96-12	2.617
3 1/2 p.c. 1947-50 Loan	103- 0	2.870
4 p.c. 1943 Bond	106-10	3.206
4 p.c. 1960-70 Loan	109- 2	3.097
4 1/2 p.c. 1955-60 Loan	114- 8	3.316
5 p.c. 1939-44 Loan	100- 4	4.207
5 p.c. 1940-43 Loan	104- 0	4.057
Taxfrees		
5 p.c. 1945-55 Loan	113- 2	4.420
4 p.c. 1953-63 Mys	111- 8	3.587
5 p.c. 1955 Mys.	124- 0	4.032

Marathi Literary Conference

Demand For University In Maharashtra

MAJORITY VOTE FOR COMPULSORY HINDUSTANI

Anti-War Resolution Passed: Debate On Proscribed Literature

(By T. V. PARVATE)

The influence that young Mahratta literateurs commanded in the session of the All Maharashtra Literary Conference, held in Bombay last year appears to have considerably increased this year. The proceedings of the 23rd session at Ahmednagar during the Easter Holidays and particularly the resolutions passed in the session bear ample testimony to this statement.

Anti-War Resolution

A resolution condemning all imperialist wars and appealing to the pen-men's fraternity to condemn all such wars and dissuade people from participating in them in any way was perhaps the most important resolution of the session. The precise and cautious terms of the resolution and the carefully worded but vigorous and clear speeches made on the resolution by Messrs. P. H. Alias Raosaheb Patwardhan, Laxmanshastri Joshi and H. R. Mahajani, all of them Socialists, entirely represented the mind of not only young Maharashtra, but also young India.

The yesterdays were represented by Mr. Saptarshi, and Prof. V. M. Joshi of the Indian Women's University, Poona. Prof. Joshi, a respected and gifted man of letters, came in for well-deserved criticism when he observed that Indians had to have some overlord and since that was so, the Britisher was to be preferred to any other, whether German, Japanese or Russian!

Compulsory Hindustani

Another resolution which led to a stormy debate in the Ahmednagar Session was in respect of the compulsory teaching of Hindustani in primary schools. No one was opposed to the study of Hindustani but objections were raised on a number of grounds to its being made compulsory by Prof. V. M. Joshi, Prof. M. T. Patwardhan, Prof. P. V. Kane, Mr. M. D. Shahane and others. The opposite side was taken up by Messrs. P. H. Patwardhan, P. K. Atre and H. R. Mahajani. Mr. P. K. Atre is the well-known humorous playwright and scenario-writer and a recent valuable addition to the Congress ranks in Poona. The young men, more proficient in English than the elders, but less in love with it because in their opinion that any dominance of English was an emblem of slavery were wholly in favour of the Congress view that Hindustani must very soon become the common language of entire India in practice and in order to expedite that event, they did not mind any compulsion. This resolution was carried by 85 votes to 72.

Proscribed Literature

The third resolution that led to a little controversy was about proscribed literature. A resolution congratulating the Bombay Government for lifting bans on various big and small works was moved by Mr. Raoji Nemchand Shah and seconded by Mr. B. H. Palshikar. An amendment to this resolution was moved by Mr. Appa Pendse to protest against Government's refusal to lift the ban on the works of the late Shivaram Mahadeo Paranjpye and Mr Vinayak Savarkar. The amendment was seconded by Mr. K. N. Kale, assistant director of the Prabhat Film Company. This amendment was negatived

Paranjpye's Important Works

It was urged by Messrs. K. R. Purohit of 'Nawa Kal' and Prof. Gharpure of the Fergusson College that it was improper to congratulate and condemn the Government in the same breath. Mr. Kale vehemently remarked they could not suppress their real feelings in the matter. Prof. D. V. Potadar, President of the Conference, had given vent to the same feeling in dignified and measured terms, but none the less unmistakable, in his presidential address. The suppression of Paranjpye's works of extraordinary literary merit rankles in every Mahratta's heart, because it is, indeed, such a valuable treasure, for its sarcastic wit, biting humour, deep-laid irony, touching analogy, far-reaching allegory and wonderful imagery. The Bombay Home Member, the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, himself, a considerable literary man, is reported to have read these proscribed works and he knows enough of Sanskrit and Marathi to enjoy their beauty and it is surprising, therefore, that he has not seen his way to lift the ban on them. Who can be a better consultant for Mr. Munshi than the Prime Minister, the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher himself, if Mr. Munshi needs any counsel at all?

Other Resolutions

The Ahmednagar Session passed a number of other resolutions. One of them demanded a larger control over the Bombay Broadcasting Station, so as to make room for more programmes in the Marathi and Gujarati languages. A centre at Nagpur was also demanded. The resolution was moved by Mr. M. D. Shahne of the Servants of India Society and seconded by Mr. B. V. Varerkar, a well-known novelist and playwright, Mrs. Shakuntala Paranjpye by a resolution made the demand for an appointment of a woman member on the Film Censor Board, which was carried. A resolution demanded the early establishment of a University for Maharashtra and a demand for proper arrangements for the study of Marathi in Hyderabad State was also made. Mr. Sunthankar, an author of several Marxian works in Marathi moved a resolution that all Marathi-speaking areas in Belgaum District should be made over to Maharashtra when Karnatak became a separate province. The invitation from Ratnagiri for the next session of the Conference was accepted

Among those present were Messrs. N. C. Kelkar, Rao Saheb Chapekar, Shankar Rao Kirloskar, C. V. Joshi, Prof. K. P. Kulkarni, Mrs. Anandi Shirke and about two hundred men of letters from all over the Marathi-speaking areas in the country. Among those who sent messages of goodwill were the Maharaja of Kolhapur, the Rajas of Aundh, Ichalkaranji and Bhor as also the Hon. Messrs. Kher, Munshi, Patil and Latthe; Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, Principal G. R. Gharpure, Prof. M. D. Altekar, Mr. V. S. Khandekar, Sardar M. V. Kibe. Mr. S. S. Deo of Dhulia and Mr. V. M. Potdar, father of the President.

Presidential Address

In a somewhat old-fashioned, but vigorous Marathi, Prof. Potdar in his presidential address reviewed the growth of the Marathi language to its present stage, taking stock of the Persian and Arabic influence on it as well as the more modern British. He asserted that India would never be unitary. It would always remain federal with full scope for provincial cultures to grow and live at peace with one another. English could never be the common language for all India. Only Hindustani, with a judicious blend of both Persian and Sanskrit words could be the national language of future India and his belief was that it could not supplant the provincial languages like Marathi, Gujarati, Bengali, Tamil or Telegu. He pleaded for a unified Maharashtra on the linguistic basis, with a central University at a place like Poona. He expressed himself in favour of judicious control of literature but vigorously protested against the ban on the works of the late Shivram Mahadeo Paranjpye. In his opinion, the Bombay Government showed a lamentable lack of appreciation for Paranjpye's works, which was surprising all the more, because Messrs. B. G. Kher and K. M. Munshi were at the head of the Bombay Government.

Chairman's Address

Rao Bahadur N. B. Deshmukh, Chairman of Reception Committee, pleaded for simple and cheap literature for the masses. He also wanted more publishing houses and circulating libraries. Somewhat like sideshows were also held an exhibition of pictorial art and a libraries conference over which Mr. Shankar Rao Kirloskar and Prof. C. V. Joshi of Baroda presided. The meeting of the Sahitya-Parishad was also held under the presidentship of Mr. N. C. Kelkar and it was decided that the 'Maharashtra Sahitya Patrika' should be published every three months. What one missed in the presidential address this year was that there was no reference to any Marathi publications which saw the light of day during the last year. This has been the honoured convention of presidential addresses so far, but the solidity and weight of Prof. Potdar's address in other respects certainly makes enough amends for this 'alleged' deficiency

PLEA FOR PEACE

One Million Britishers' Appeal To Germans

Record success of the National Petition for a New Peace Conference, the obtaining of 1,062,000 signatures in the short space of 3 1|2 months, was announced at a crowded meeting in the Queen's Hall, London, in mail week.

Nothing like this had ever been done before in gathering names for a petition of such dimensions, said Professor C. E. M. Joad, making the announcement.

Had there been time, six, seven, or eight million names could easily have been obtained.

INARTICULATE!

Through the chairman, the Bishop of Chelmsford, the meeting addressed a direct appeal to the German people to "repudiate the measures" taken in their name by their Nazi rulers.

"We know that to-day the German people are very largely inarticulate", the Bishop said; "we have the deep conviction that they are, as a body, bitterly opposed to the shedding of blood in war as we are [illegible]

"It is to these people we address ourselves from this great gathering.

"We believe firmly and unchangeably that a peace that is worth while and is to endure must be founded upon justice for all peoples.

"But the justice and liberty we earnestly desire for you and for ourselves we desire equally for the people of Czecho-Slovakia, whose independence has been destroyed by forceful annexation

SET-BACK TO PEACE.

"We believe that you, too, would repudiate the measures taken in your name and the suffering they have brought to the people of Czecho-Slovakia, and will share our dismay at the inevitable set-back to the prospects of peace which these actions have caused.

"The breaking of your Government's freely-given assurance that it had no further territorial claims in Europe and no desire to assimilate non-German peoples has almost universally destroyed confidence in its pledged word and has made more difficult negotiations between the nations for the just and general peace which we all desire."

BIRMINGHAM'S SHARE.

Of the National Petition signatures, 100,000, or one-tenth, came from Mr. Chamberlain's own city, Birmingham.

The Petition will be laid before the Prime Minister by a deputation of the House of Commons. Led by the Bishop of Chelmsford, the deputation will include Dr. Hertz, the Chief Rabbi, Rev. Leslie Weatherhead, Sir Harold Bellman and Mr. George Lansbury.

SUNDAY EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

Lucky Number Scheme

Preserve this Copy It May Fetch You Rs. **100!**

Each copy issued during the month of April will bear a number on the last cover page. 37 of these Numbers have been selected by us at random and these numbers are deposited in a sealed cover with the Central Bank of India, Ltd.

After the last issue of this month the envelope will be opened and the Numbers will be published in one of the issues of the next month.

The price of the copy will be stated against each Number and those who return the copies bearing these "Lucky Numbers" will receive from us the stated price We shall buy back the copies at the following prices:—

1	copy at	Rs. 100
2	copies at	„ 50 each
4	„	„ 25 „
10	„	„ 10 „
20	„	„ 5 „
	Total	Rs. 500

37 Readers Stand to get Rs. **500**

Thus 37 of the readers will have the right to sell back to us their copies bought at As. 2 only at prices varying from Rs. 100 to Rs. 5 acc ording to the number they have on their copy.

Don't Miss Your Copy

BABY REARED IN AQUARIUM

Because she lived for a month in a glass case—irreverently referred to as an "Aquarium"—Camille will laugh and cry like any other babe.

When she was born in the City of London Maternity Hospital, she weighed only two pounds six ounces. Her reaction to life was practically negative.

But now, at the age of two months, she weighs four pounds, wrinkels her tiny forehead, and stares inquistively through pale blue eyes from the comfort of her cot at the doctor and nurses to whom she owes her life

NATURE'S MIRACLE

Camille is, indeed, one of Nature's miracles. Eight days after she was born, her invalid mother, a beautiful olive-skinned Italian, died. Her father lay dangerously ill in hospital.

He has not yet seen his new daughter, but there are grown-up brothers and sisters who go to the hospital each day to watch Camille's amazing progress.

They take her big oranges, for it is only orange juice and humanised milk, stored and sterilised at the hospital for emergency cases that may pass her lips. One day they will carry her home, but as yet fragile Camille must remain under constant expert supervision.

Born very prematurely—her birthday should have been a few days ago—Camille was a mere handful when placed in the "Aquarium," which was devised by Dr. Sydney A. Owen, physician in charge of all babies at the hospital.

There, with oxygen, and electric heating, she made immediate progress, and she is now a more responsive patient than the average premature baby.

"She now wakes up and calls for milk whenever it is feeding time," said the matron "We are very proud of her, and I think she will develop splendidly."

Farmer: "What are you doing up my apple tree?"

Tommy: "I'm—er—teaching your dog to stand on its hind legs."

"A CURE FOR LOVE"

(By JEHANGIR RUTTONJI SCREWVALA)

This very effective and rapid cure for love was found on the wall of a house destroyed by shells during the last great world war of 1914-17:—

"Take 12 oz. of Dislike, 1 lb. of Resolution, 20 oz. of the Power of Experience, a large sprig of Time, 14 drams of the Quiet of Dishonour, 1 quart of the cooling waters of Consideration. Set them over a gentle Fire of Love, sweeten it with the sugar of forgetfulness, skim it with the spoon of Melancholy. Put it to the bottom of your heart, cork it with the Cork of a Sound Conscience and then let it remain, and you will instantly find ease and be restored to your right senses. These things are to be had of the Apothecary, at the House of Understanding, next door to Reason, in Prudent Street in the Parish of Contentment."

THE FOREIGN SCENE

(Continued From Page 15)

dently unrelated to this—combined with Funk's economic penetration in Turkey should point to the plan of extension of the Berlin-Baghdad idea of William II.

CROSSING THE AXIS.

The Nazi plans in Ukraine would also appear to be connected with the march towards Mesopotamia and Arabia, Baku and Persia and finally India, the vital and extreme end of what Nazi writers describe with their obsessional axis—mongering as London—India axis. The recent developments in the different parts of the world demonstrate that such fantastic plans of German expansionism, discussed both openly and secretly by German military writers and leaders, have been adapted to the present-day triangular Axis; and German revisionism is inseparable from German conquest that aims at the British empire.

Stamp Collectors' Corner

Heroes To Be Honored

By Muriel Nissen

The Post Office Department has embarked on plans for the long discussed series honouring famous Americans, by inviting suggestions for subjects. It is proposed to have the series include portraits of men who have made important contributions to the world of literature, music, art, science, medicine and the like. Excluded from the set will be army and navy heroes, as they had their philatelic day in the issue especially dedicated to them in 1937. Living persons are also barred from these stamps as are all Americans previously portrayed on our postage.

There is no doubt that the government will receive a hearty response to its requests for suggestions and it is also a certainty that there will be many quarrels with the ultimate decisions. It is expected that the denominations will be kept in the low brackets, as it is rumoured that many collectors are still feeling the effects of the presidential series outlay.

Exposition Design

Another interesting item on our own postage concerns the design for the Golden Gate National Exposition Stamp released on February 18th. This design provides a complete departure from previous postal procedure, for it is the first one on which an inscription appears outside the borders of the central design instead of within it. The stamp was designed by William A. Roach of the Bureau of engraving and printing, Charles A. Brooks engraved the pisture and the lettering was engraved by Edward M. Hall.

San Salvador Honours Exposition

The Golden Gate Exposition is receiving many philatelic honours from our neighbour republics to the south. San Salvador's bow to San Francisco's fair consists of three air mail stamps in uniform design. The central subject is the Golden Gate Bridge connecting San Francisco with Treasure Island, where the exposition is being held. The coat-of-arms of San Salvador appears in the upper left corner while the upper right spot is occupied by the California State seal. The inscription "Golden Gate Exposition" appears in both English and Spanish. Colours and values are: black and yellow—15 centavos; black and brown—30c; black and blue—40c.

Bolivian Issue

The most precious fur-bearing animal in the world appears on two stamps in the new series released by Bolivia on January 21st. The set consists of eighteen values in eight designs, most of them picturing out-of-the-ordinary animals.

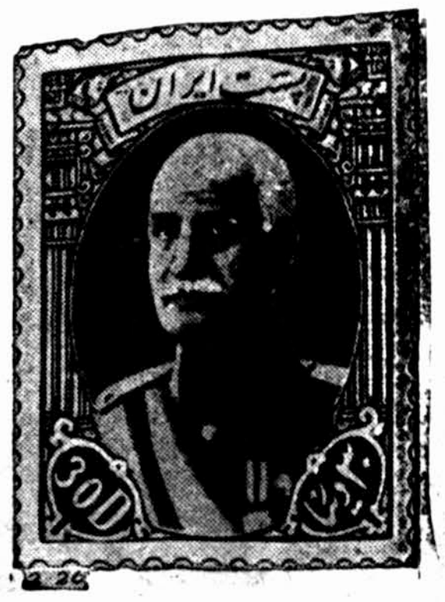
The llama, Bolivia's principal beast of burden is featured on the 2 centavos green, 4c brown and 5c blue-green stamps. This creature is a member of the camel family, but is smaller than its desert cousin and has no hump. A wild species of the llama is the vicuna, pictured on three stamps of the set. This animal is found only in the most desolate mountains of South America and has an extremely valuable coat of fine, short wool. Export of its skins is controlled by the Bolivian government, and it is seldom that they reach our markets. The vicuna is pictured on the 10c black, 15c bright green and 20c olive green values. A coat-of-arms design is used for the 25c yellow; and 30c blue denomination and a portrait of Garza is used for the 40c red and 45c gray stamps. The chinchilla, from whose skins are made the most expensive fur coats in the world appears on the 60c rose and 75c light blue stamps. He is a small animal to be so honoured as his length is only about fifteen inches. A chinchilla coat to cover even a slender miss requires several hundred skins and dol. 20,000 would not be an unusual price for it. The remaining stamps picture; a tucan on the 90 orange, and 1B red; Jaguar—4B brown and 5B sepia; condor 2B carmine and 3B violet.

Cover Service

Active cover collectors as well as beginners in this specialized form of philately, will be interested in a forty-page booklet entitled "Cover Collecting Guide and Directory", published by the Cover Exchange as Scranton, Pennsylvania. This pamphlet, which is an annual publication of the organization, contains many helpful suggestions on building cover collections. It includes a list of United States First Day Covers, arranged in order of scarcity.

First Day covers sometimes have a very rapid rise in value. Prices on first day covers of the Presidential series now range from 5 cents for the lowest denominations to dol. 7.50 for a cover bearing the dol. 5 item

Professor L. P. Miller secretary of the Cover Exchange, Box 733, Scranton, Pennsylvania, will be



glad to send prospective or present collectors any information concerning the service they handle.

Latin Inscription Abandoned

Recent chronicles have related the adoption of the Latin alphabet by Turkey and now it seems that Iran has abandoned our western lettering. A new stamp set, bearing a portrait of Riza Shah Pahlavi have appeared without the inscription "Postes Iraniennes" which has been a part of Persian postage for the past sixty years. Values and colours in the new issue are: 5 dinars violt; 10d rose, 15d violet; 30d yellow-green; 45d vermillion; 50d brown; 60d yellow-brown and 1.50 rials blue.

Ski Stamps

Two European nations have announced forthcoming stamps in honour of skiing events. Poland will issue a four value set in honour of the European ski championship games and Norway is planning a ski series for 1940.

Stamp Teasers

1. An altar fire beside a sacred oak tree appears on what stamp?
2. Who was Francesco Ferrucci and what stamp honors him?
3. On what adhesive do you find a crusader kneeling to pray?
4. Can you locate the building known as Ras-el-Tin Palace?
5. What stamp issue has honoured the Karageorgevich Dynasty?

Answers To Last Week's Quiz

1. The Pinzon Brothers of Spain rendered considerable aid to Columbus in arranging his expedition to find a short cut to India. Martin Pinzon commanded the "Pinta" and Vincente Pinzon had charge of the "Nina" on the famous trip. They are pictured on Spanish stamps of 1930.
2. A parade ground appears on a 1935 stamp of San Salvador.
3. A Swedish adhesive of 1936 pictures a motor mail van.
4. Lake Atitlan is in Guatemala, and a view of it is shown on a stamp of the 1935 issue
5. A daisy is part of a stamp design on a 1930 stamp of Latvia.

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HINDUSTHAN GIRL SCOUTS—BOMBAY'S MESSAGE TO MADRAS SCOUTS—THE HON. MR. MANGALDAS PAKVASA GREETS THE MADRAS H. S. A.—NATIONAL HINDUSTHAN SCOUTS FESTIVAL THROUGHOUT BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—CAMPING FOR THE VACATION—HINDUSTHAN SCOUTS WORK FOR BOMBAY BEGGARS' CHILDREN HOME —WESTERN UNITY—MR. HOGG TO LEAD INDIANS.

H. S. A. Girl Scouts

When the national representatives of the various Scout Associations in India declared at the Scout Round Table Conference at Allahabad that they were determined to see that the girlhood of our country are not left in alien hands to be exploited for Imperialist purposes, they meant business. At the first meeting of the Hindusthan Scout Association a sub-committee was appointed to lay down the basis of a Hindusthan Girl Scout organisation, to work in co-operation and parallel to the Boy Scout section of the H. S. A. Following in the wake of the National Council, the Provincial Council of the H. S. A. in Bombay took measures to appoint a Committee for the Girl Scout Section in Bombay, and the Committee has already submitted its report.

A further step in the promotion of the organisation of the Hindusthan Scout Association for the girls of the Presidency has been taken as will be seen from the following correspondence that has passed between the Provincial Headquarters and the Government of Bombay:

Letter from the Provincial Secretary, the Hindusthan Scout Association:

"I have the honour to state that as resolved by the National Headquarters Council of the Hindusthan Scout Association, India, in its meeting held at Nagpur on the 29th and 30th of October, 1938, the Bombay Provincial Scout Council of the Hindusthan Scout Association has resolved to take up the work of looking after the Girl Scout Section also.

"The Association has already been informed by several responsible bodies that they are anxious to affiliate their Girl Scout troops (formerly Girl Guide Company) with the Hindusthan Scout Association, and steps have been taken to register such troops at the Headquarters pending the formation of a separate Girl Scout Committee in the near future. I am to request you kindly to move the Government that the same grant as was given to the Girl Guide Association in the past may now be made available to the Hindusthan Scout Association to enable it to organise Girl Scouting throughout the Presidency."

Letter from the Director of Public Instruction dated 1st March:

"Resolution: Government is pleased to sanction the payment, during the current year, of a grant of Rs. 2,000 to the Girl Scout Section of the Hindusthan Scout Association, Bombay Presidency, for organising Girl Scouting in this Province on the understanding (1) that the Association will concentrate its efforts on the welfare of the girl scouts of this Province, (2) that the Association will make efforts to achieve unity in the Girl Scout Movement in this Province, (3) that there will be a woman on the management or executive committee of the Association, and (4) that there will be a woman Jt. Secretary of the Association.

The charge should be met from the provision of Rs. 4,000 made in the current year's budget on account of "Grant to the Girl Guides' Association."

By order of the Governor of Bombay,
W. GRIEVE,
Jt. Secretary to Govt.

Hon. Mr. Pakvasa Greets Madras

In the course of the tour undertaken by Dr. B. H. Mehta in the Madras Presidency, he has been asked by the Hon. Mr. M. M. Pakvasa, President of the Legislative Council and District Commissioner of Bombay for the H. S. A. to deliver the following message to the Boy and Girl Scouts of Madras. "On the occasion of a friendly visit of the Asst. District Scout Commissioner of the H. S. A. in Bombay, I have great pleasure to send greetings on behalf of the Boy and Girl Scouts of our city to the Boy and Girl Scouts of the H. S. A. in Madras.

In Bombay, the Hindusthan Scout Association has gone from strength to strength and has won the sympathy and active support of all communities, educationists, the Bombay Municipality and the Government of Bombay. We have further been fortunate in achieving unity in the Bombay scout world. The old Baden-Powell Association, the Indian National Scout Association and the Seva Samiti scouts are all now merged into our great national brotherhood of the Hindusthan Scout Association.

I earnestly wish, and it is the wish of all our 5,000 Boy and Girl Scouts in Bombay city, that the Hindusthan Scout Association in Madras will gain the same sympathy and support and achieve unity between all those who are sincere in their wish for the nationalisation of the Scout Movement in India.

I wish every success to the Hindusthan Scout Association in Madras and Happy Camping to all the Scouters, and Boy and Girl Scouts of our neighbouring Province.

M. M. PAKVASA.

The Scout Festival

Final reports of celebrations of the National Scout festival in the Bombay Province are now available with the Provincial Headquarters. The reports reveal that the Festival was celebrated by scout rallies, public meetings, route marches, propaganda work, flag salutations, public service, rural reconstruction work in Bombay and the suburbs, Poona, Amalner, Sholapur, Surat, Bardoli, Broach, Godhra, Dohad, Nadiad, Dahanu, Vangani, Bhiwandi, Bordi, Hashivare, Tale, Vahhori Roha, Matheran, Joha, Nandwi, Ratnagiri, Sirgaon, Kharepatan, Deulvada, Malwan, Adare, Chiplun, Laya, Phansop, Bandiwada, Nasik, Malegaon, Dharwar, Hubli, Gadag, Kalghotgi, Mundargi, Halkoti, Devihosur, Garag, Aminbhavi, Belgaum, Athan, Savandathi, Chikodi and Bijapur.

It is evident that the message of Hindusthan Scouts has penetrated the remotest villages of all the Districts of the Presidency. It is doubtful if there has been such activity in the Scout world of the Bombay Presidency for many years. The reason for the unprecedented success of the H. S. A. is the fact that its simple message of Swadeshi and Service has moved the hearts of the young and appealed to their elders to come forward to serve their country through Scouting. The week was a further and convincing blow to the upstarts in Scout uniform who gamble with the young in the name of international brotherhood and such other stunts.

And this is only the beginning of the triumphant march of the H. S. A. In a year it has achieved what the B. P. Movement could not achieve in twenty years. It has yet to spread the message of scouting to every home, to every school and to every village.

Service

That the Hindusthan Scout Association does not wish to let scouting remain confined to troop activities but it desires to demonstrate to the public the real meaning Scouting is evident from the programme of active service it is undertaking for the betterment of the city as a whole. First it took to road patrolling, then it undertook to serve the cause of the city's beggars, and now it is devoting all its energies to help the literacy campaign. The scout in uniform is thus energised. He is made to feel that he has to play his part for society. He is taught to ungrudgingly serve others without the slightest thought of ulterior reward. No longer does he waste his time in preparing to stand in the baking sun to salute Governors and Collectors in order to gratify the vanity of title-hunters and rusted Nawabs and Knights.

The Call Of The Camp

Any boy or girl in whose veins there is the throbbing the pulse of life and energy, waits longingly to receive the welcome of leaves that play merrily in the winds, and vanish into the bosom of hills and dales wherein lies the reservoir of Nature's strength and vigour, ready to be transmuted into the flowing blood of the young. Camping is a joy that is emotionally realised, it is not easy to describe it in a newspaper in the midst of a hundred glaring headlines. It is an opportunity in one's life when the unfortunate young—living in the midst of noise, disruption, distrust and confusion—comes into tune with the exalting life of Nature with its beauty, power, grandeur and unimaginable variety. Camping is an imperative annual health bath for the young where the boy and girl attain virility and realise the joy of living. The recent words of the Governor of Bengal, uttered at the first meeting of the Provincial Council in the capacity of Chief Scout—they yet exist—will not haunt our campers, and it will be a privilege to soil the uniforms in camp, rather than tarnish its reputation on rallies and secret circulars.

If we have scouters with vision and understanding of the true message of scouting, if they put scouting above the mediocre class-room education, then they will plan and prepare for camping at least for all school holidays. The scoutmaster seeks the friendship of the young, and nowhere shall the bond of confidence be firmly tied except in the pleasant days of camp life. The young have energy to spend, they have initiative to express, they have courage to adventure, they need freedom to experience and grow. Camping alone gives them the opportunity to fulfill the destiny of youth.

The cry of the young is the call for camping. It is the call of itching muscles and limbs for action. Let the children enjoy their holidays with life, laughter and energy. The call of camping is the call of freedom, the proud heritage of every Indian child.

The West Teaches Us Unity

Do the moralists in India know that France has three Scout Movements with a total paltry membership of 60,000 scouts? Belgium has two Associations for 10,000 scouts? Luxemburg has two Associations for two thousand scouts?

Hogg Again

It is understood that Mr. Hogg, the Deputy Commissioner for India, will lead the Indian—not Red Indians, but our Indian-contingent of "representatives" at the Rover Moot in London. It is possible that the Rajasaheb of Dhenkanal, India's usual scout representative who is on his "compulsory rest" in Europe may walk behind Mr. Hogg, rules of Paramountcy permitting. So this is the fruit of the divorce from Imperial Headquarters in favour of the International Scout Ramp. Our sympathies for Madras.

OLD Salt (to visitor, who has been out several times with him in his boat): "Bit of a swell to-day, sir."

Visitor: "Nice of you to say so—but you ought to see me on Sundays."

* * * *

"ISN'T that lawyer a rather extravagant man?"

"By no means! I've known him to make one suit last for several years."

Wonders Of Spider Life

(Continued From Page 13)

knots. The mimicry has reached its perfection in the case of an attid spider where the mimic exactly resembles an ant not only in its shape and architecture but also in its habits. It even moves with groups of ants very socially. In the false garb of an ant it cleverly escapes from the enemies.

Any one who has heard about the story of 'Robert Bruce and the Spider' cannot fail to recognize the perseverance and industriousness of these creatures. Even in the manner of catching their prey they exercise greater skill and quickness than that of a doctor. They dart like lightning on an insect and with their powerful pincer-like mandibles inject sufficient poison exactly in its nerve centre so as to paralyse it for ever. J. H. Fabre has written beautifully about this injecting act of spiders in his famous book called the 'Life of Spiders.'

Although generally spiders are considered to be poisonous all of them are not poisonous so far as man is concerned. Few species are however really poisonous to man and sometimes their bites are serious in consequences. Old naturalists used to describe the Tarantula spider to produce convulsions and St. Vitus' dance in man, which could only be remedied by songs and music. But in the scientific world it is believed that such descriptions are more imaginary than real. The term tarantula is vaguely applied to any big spider indiscriminately.

Beneficial Species

Leaving aside these spiders which are poisonous there are also some which are beneficial to man. Some species are being used in the preparation of certain Indian medicines—such as ointments for certain incurable infantile itches. Those spiders which live among the crops devour many insects that are injurious to cultivation. The silk thread that gossamer spider manufactures is said to have been used by certain astronomers in lining their telescopes.

Whatever may be the uses or harms of spiders to man one thing is certain—the spider is not so ugly, noxious or frightful creature as we consider it to be. Superficially they may appear to be treacherous, horrid creatures but as Rev. J. G. Wood, M.A., F.L.S. correctly writes: "When we come to look closer, to watch their habits to note their instincts or by the use of microscope to lay open to our view some of the details of their organisations—then indeed we are lost in wonder and amaze at the vastness of creation, which even in one little apparently insignificant animal presents to our eyes innumerable marvels—marvels which increase in number and beauty as our power of perceiving them increases."

How the Fascists want to obtain Peace.

Once it was called daylight robbery————!

Self-determination of nationalities—Fascist style!

Poets Of 3 Nations

Writing 'Chain' Verse

Six Japanese, seven American and seven British poets will write a "chain" poem in English at the proposal of Charles Henry Ford, an American "advance guard" poet.

The Japanese contributors are Katsuye Kitazono, Shuichi Choan, Tsuneo Osada, Saburo Kuroda, Hirao Nagao and Takeshi Fujii.

The first part of the poem will be written by the Americans and will be relayed to Britain, then to Japan. The British participators include Charles Madge. According to Mr. Ford, who represents the American contributors for the poem, it will be the first international collective poem to be written. It will be published in Britain and the United States.

Mr. Kitazono known as one of the most advanced poets in Japan and a chief contributor to the "Vow", a poetic periodical. His works are highly appreciated by Ezra Pound, famous American poet.

JAPAN TO GO COMMUNIST?

"A strict Anglo-American-French economic embargo on Japan would speedily end the Sino-Japanese conflict and force Japan to withdraw," said Sir Victor Sassoon, in New York.

One of the greatest ironies of the situation, he averred, is that Japan is more likely to slide into Communism than China because of the social and economic strain placed on the Japanese home population as result of the war.

THE BOMBAY SENTINEL

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN

A DAILY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING

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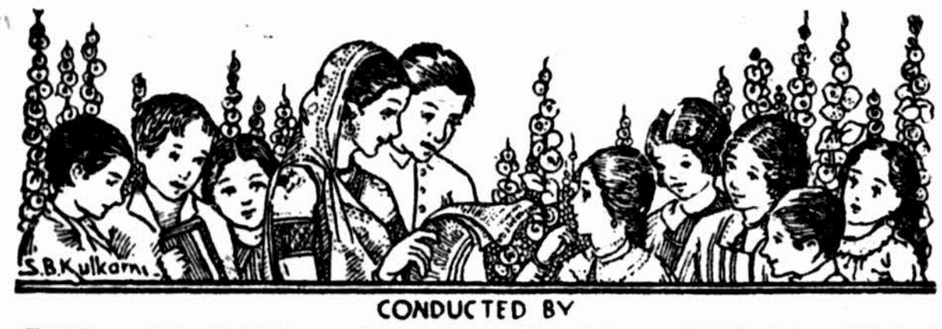
IF you have a grievance or anything of public interest to ventilate tell it to the SENTINEL ∴ ∴ ∴

For Rates of Advertisement and Subscription apply to the Manager, "The Bombay Sentinel."

Red House, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

Shrimati Ramnik Behn Kazi (left) of Karachi Bal Vihar with her children entertained the Khar Balkan-ji-Bari children on Sunday, April 2. They are seen here with Shri. Harshada Behn Diwanji (right) a Khar Balkan-ji-Bari worker.



CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

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Birthday Registration:
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"
Children's Own Corner.

NAME (Master or Miss) .....

.....

.....

ADDRESS.....

.....

.....

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY.....

.....

DATE OF BIRTHDAY.....

.....

Fill in and send to:—
DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

First of all, here is a happy news sent to me by Bro. Satish P. Desai, General Secretary of Khar Balkan-ji-Bari Branch of the All-India Children's Association:—

Cinema Show For Children

The Khar Branch of Balkan-ji-Bari (The All-India Children's Association) has arranged a Cinema Show for children on Tuesday, 18th April from 7 to 9 P.M. at Laxminagar Hall, 10th Road, Khar. The admission fee is one anna per child. All children are invited to come. Tickets will be available at the gate.

I do hope as many of you as possible—that is, almost all of you will take advantage of this opportunity and attend the Cinema Show positively.

Our Activities

Shrimati Ramnik Behn Kazi of Karachi Bal Vihar visited the Khar Balkan-ji-Bari on Sunday, April 2, together with her children. A very pretty programme of children's sweet songs and delightful dances was arranged.

Mr. Prabhulal Upadhyaya entertained children with stories, etc. on Sunday, April 9. Shrimat Harshada Behn Diwanji is to meet children to-day (April 16, Sunday) at 8-30 A.M. On next Sunday, April 23, Prin. G. N. Gokhal of Benares will meet them.

Activities at Sewa Mandir, Belassis Road, Bombay Central Ishwardas Park, Vile Parle and Kanya Pathshala, Ghatkopar are going on as usual. Similarly Baroda Branch goes on with its programmes.

Karachi is strong and Hyderabad (Sind) is thinking of arranging a big anniversary function. As a matter of fact, all Branches in Sind are doing very well, indeed.

Hindus And Muslims

I was standing in a corner, silent—just overhearing patiently the thundering outbursts of a brother who had got wild with a sister on her remarking, "Muslims are as good as we Hindus are."

What do you mean by that? If such are your views, you are the lowest of low persons. You are just a Musalman yourself . . . you should never utter the word Muslim. . . .There can be nothing worse than a Musalman on this earth!"

He would not allow the sister to speak out a word or plead in any way. He was not for any argument. Whatever he was saying was to be taken as truth.

A group of children of the Balkan-ji-Bari.

At Another Place

Shortly afterwards I happened to pass by another batch of friends who were as hot in their speech as the one of whom I have talked above. They were all Muslims.

A small Muslim brother had praised an act of kindness of a Hindu sister. And the big Muslim brother could not tolerate that. He was showering all kinds of abuses on Hindus saying, "They are only diplomats. That girl must have helped you with some purpose".

How complicating the affair was At one place, I saw a Hindu brother getting wrath with Muslims, and at another place I found a Muslim brother angry with Hindus....Now, who was right?

The Great Brotherhood

None is here to judge other as brothers and sisters. Let thus the great brotherhood of the world grow!

religions and pass verdicts for or against them. Even as you want your religion to be respected, so should you respect others' religions.

If some stray persons belonging to a particular religion are not good, that does not mean that the religion which they belong to is bad. That way you will find "bad fish" everywhere. Let us see our own faults and do away with them. Let us see good things in others and always follow them.

You know, in the Balkan-ji-Bari boys and girls of all religions and castes are allowed to meet together. They behave with each

Birthday Greetings

I have pleasure to send happy greetings to the following sisters and brothers, whose birthdays come during this week on 16th to 22nd April:—

1. Bro. Richard D'Silva
2. Sis. Mary Eliza D'Souza
3. Bro. Raghunath Ranade
4. Bro. Norbert Nazareth
5. Sis. Freni Anklesaria
6. Bro. Padmakar Joshi
7. Bro. Vinayakkumar Daware
8. Sis. Anila Kothari
9. Bro. Vijaysing Valabhdas
10. Bro. Md. Karim Rahmankhan
11. Bro. Harrai Bhatt
12. Sis. Sarla Mathur
13. Bro. K. Ishwar
14. Bro. Satram Advani
15. Bro. Jayant Desai
16. Sis. Shivrani Sahai
17. Bro. G. R. Nayudu.

MUST BE

Teacher: Ramesh, what is a fort?

Ramesh: A place where soldiers live.

Teacher: Correct—Now what is a fortress?

Ramesh: A place where soldiers' wives live, Sir!

(Continued on Page 50)

Children of Adrash Bal Mandir, Khar. They celebrated their first anniversary yesterday in the Laxmi Nagar Pavilion.

Here is a representative group—Muslim, Christian, Parsi and Hindu members of the great brotherhood of our Balkan-ji-Bari.

"Citadel" Storms Citadel

HARLEY STREET HIT HARD BY CRONIN'S REVELATIONS

Harley-Street is in the dumps. Expensive nursing homes in the Mayfair-Marylebone area have been forced to shut their doors or are carrying on with only a few paying patients.

Specialists find that people are less inclined to incur heavy bills in Harley-Street.

Tradesmen who supply the nursing homes, clinics and doctors find business slack.

There are more "To Let" notices in Harley-Street than for a long time past.

And the reason?

Many doctors admit that the book and film, "The Citadel," written by Dr. A. J. Cronin and which containing an indictment of the black sheep among the big-fee specialists, have seriously affected Harley-Street incomes.

"The Citadel" has made many people suspicious of Harley-Street including wealthy people who can afford three and five guinea consultation fees.

Other people who still go to the West End specialists are more critical of their bills

Specialists recommended by practitioners have not been much affected, but Harley-Street doctors who have no claim to be called "Harley-Street" but their addresses and who obtain their patients direct are those most severely hit.

BLACK SHEEP

One Harley-Street doctor told a representative of the "Sunday Express": "I think that 'The Citadel' has definitely played some part towards the depression in Harley-Street although general conditions are mainly responsible.

"The trouble is that people are not discriminating. After seeing the picture they are inclined to damn the whole profession because of a few striking examples.

"Actually, most of Harley-Street welcomed 'The Citadel' because they realised there were black sheep among the medical profession as in any other."

Another doctor said: "There is no doubt that both the book and the film have had a profound effect on public opinion.

"It has tended to inrease the status of the general practitioner.

"You must remember that there are no secrets in medicine, and that any discoveries can be adopted by any doctor.

THE SAME

"Harley-Street men may be more skilled in the diagnosis of obscure diseases, but the actual treatment is the same."

Florists in the neighbourhood of Harley-Street report that sales have dropped. One explanation of this is that the nursing homes can no longer find patients willing to pay their high prices.

It was also pointed out by one doctor that the influenza epidemic has played a part in decreasing the business of these nursing homes because surgeons will not operate while patients have the 'flu.

CLOSING

Several small nursing homes are closing down through lack of patrons.

"People are much more careful about incurring bills in Harley-Street", said another specialist.

In recent months the medical centre known as "Harley-Street" has increased its boundaries and many specialists now live outside the area because they cannot pay the high rents demanded.

A firm of estate agents who deal with properties in Harley-Street said: "There is certainly more property on the market in Harley-Street than there has been for some time."

"YOU CAN'T GAG US"

LABOUR YOUTHS' RETORT

Following the suspension, by the Labour Party Executive, of the National Committee and National Conference of the Labour League of Youth the members of the suspended Committee are sending a statement to all branches.

"We believe you will be as indignant as we are when you understand the entire situation," says a covering letter by Ted Willis, National chairman.

"Not so much for any personal reason," he goes on, "but because the situation is so serious, the threat of war so deadly, that the Movement should not be divided in this manner.

"Youth is being called upon to give National Service. We are asked to be ready to die for our country at 17½.

"Surely, therefore, we have a right and a privilege to make our views known, and to expect, not suspension, but sympathy and support for those views from the National Executive.

THE MAIN TASK

"The main task before the whole of the Movement is to shift the National Government from office. An attack on the League of Youth will help Chamberlain, not weaken him."

The statement reviews the events which led to the suspension. It declares that criticism was made to the Executive that matters were discussed at the National Committee meetings which were outside the scope of the League. Among these matters was conscription.

London members of the Committee were invited to appear before a sub-committee of the Party Executive to state their views on a report on their activities submitted to the Executive.

The Committee subsequently asked for the removal of suspensions and the placing of the issues at stake before an immediate conference of the League.

The proposal was made that if there was a two-thirds majority at the conference for affiliation and association with the National Parliament of Youth, the British Youth Peace Assembly and the National Youth Campaign, the League should be allowed to do so for a trial period of a year.

Members of the National Committee offered, if these proposals were accepted to give guarantees to the Party Executive about their public conduct.

The World's Fair in one year is like seeing a double feature with Clarke Gable in both films.

Miss Saraswati Kitchlu, M. Sc., of Lahore, who has left for France for higher studies in artificial Radio activities in Madame Curie's Laboratory.

PROHIBITION FOR YOUTHS

Due For Hot Debate As Bill Goes To Diet

TOKIO, (By Mail.)

A hot debate is in prospect in the Diet when members receive a bill from a group of Minseito members to establish prohibition for all youths under 25.

At present the law concerning the consumption of intoxicants affects those under 20 years of age. It was put into effect 10 years ago.

When the bill was approved by the petition committee of the House of Representatives recently, those opposing it started a movement against it with the introduction of a bill against the bill.

Fusanosuke Mayeda, a Minseito member, declared:

"Wine is a God-given drink, indispensable to our comfort and social life. It is out of all questions to prohibit by law drinking by youths and over-estimating the evils of over-drinking.

Kotaro Bando, also a Minseito member, says, however, that "a man continues to grow physically and mentally until the age of 25. It is absolutely necessary to prevent the youth from drinking for the maintenance of the high quality of our race."

"THE PERFECT NAZI WOMAN"

Herr Hitler's right-hand woman arrived at Croydon Aerodrome last month on a visit to England. She is Frau Gertrud Scholtz-Klink, who has been described by Herr Hitler as "the perfect Nazi woman".

She is 36 years old. She wears her blonde hair coiled in plaits about her head, and she is the mother of four children, all of whom are in their teens. Herr Hitler has entrusted to her the huge task of caring for the welfare of more than 30,000,000 German women and girls.

She has come to England, says the "Manchester Guardian' partly at the invitation of the Anglo-German Fellowship, which gave a private dinner in her honour in London last night. During her visit she will stay at the German Embassy, and Frau von Dirksen, the wife of the German Ambassador, together with members of the staff of the Embassy, were waiting at Croydon to greet her. Members of the fellowship were also present, and she was handed a bouquet of tulips.

A reporter learned from the assistant secretary of the fellowship, who was at the aerodrome, that Frau Scholtz-Klink has come to England to study social conditions.

SHE SHAVES MEN

Lady Barber's Record

A small sign, "Shaving," outside a shop in Upper North-street, Brighton, is the sole indication that Brighton's only woman hairdresser is still in active business.

She is carrying on the work she started over 40 years ago, when, at the age of seven she used to cut hair and shave customers in her father's shop in Queen's-road.

Mrs. E. Horrocks has many interesting things to tell people about barbering, probably the most interesting being when, as a child of seven, she shaved five people in three and a half minutes on a stage during a performance for charity.

Later in the same show she shaved her father with one hand, a feat which she declared was outstanding for a child.

Ellis the hangman, solicitors, K.C.'s, and many important people have been "under her razor" she says. In a week she would do over 600 shaves.

Things are not quite the same now, for people shave themselves, but her hair cuts have increased considerably, and Mrs. Horrocks finds it difficult to make time for the housework in her home above the shop. Many of her customers have been visiting her for 25 to 30 years.

PREFERS MEN SUBJECTS.

"My customers had their own shaving mugs when I worked in Queen's-road," she told me, "over 300 of them were kept ready, each with a number, and they were hired by the month by gentlemen who always had the same mug and brush. I was brought up into the trade, and my father used me as an attraction for business.

"People from all over Sussex used to come and watch me shave people, or to be shaved by me. Now," she continued, "I have been shaving men for such a long time that I am more interested in them than in women, and I can talk to them on almost any subject. . . politics being my favourite."

Brighton's lady barber has a daughter of 30 who tried the business, but didn't like it. . . she prefers feminine things, and is very interested in designing clothes. So far, she has won over three hundred prizes for fancy dresses.

Chamberlain Jr. To Pay 20s.

Francis Neville Chamberlain, aged 28, the son of the Prime Minister, was fined 20s. at Solihull Police Court for speeding.

Mr. C. J. Grey, defending, said: "I do not know, but having regard to who he is, and regard to the activities of the gentleman over the water during the week-end, he may have been hurrying to hear what his father had to say."

IF YOU HAVE A GRIEVANCE OR ANYTHING OF PUBLIC INTEREST TO VENTILATE

Tell It To The SENTINEL

Sports Jottings — From Here — And There

IMPORTANT DECISIONS BY CRICKET CONTROL BOARD

(By J. C. MAITRA)

The Board of Control for Cricket in India held its tenth annual general meeting at Madras last week-end. This was the first time since the inception of the Board that its meeting was held in that city. It is now a definite policy of the Board as Dr. Subbaroyan, its President said, that its meetings should be held at different centres of India by rotation. "Cricket was a cementing force," he remarked, "and these meetings helped to bring together people of different provinces from the Himalayas to Cape Camorin. Unity was a prime factor in nationhood and cricket was going to play its due part in bringing about that unity." Unfortunately there were only five provinces represented at the meeting, apart from Madras and Mysore. Of course, the absence of the other provinces was due to the long distances they had to travel. They discharged their duties and responsibilities by dumping their proxy-votes on the Hon. Secretary, Mr. K. S. Ranga Rao, who held no less than eight such votes in his pockets!

ACCOUNTS NOT READY

The accounts for last year are not yet ready. Consequently, the question had to be left over till the July meeting in Bombay. The first thing to engage the attention of the Board was the M.C.C. visit to India next cold weather. The M.C.C. had suggested certain changes in the itinerary which the Board accepted with slight modifications. It now transpires that the tourists will not be able to reach Bombay on October 5, as was originally proposed. They will arrive on October 9 instead. That will not, however, alter the dates of their first match at Karachi, which will stand at 14th, 15th and 16th of the same month. At Rajputana's own request the Ajmer match has been reduced to a two-day fixture, while the C.C.I. match at Bombay has been increased to a three-day contest. The M.C.C. wanted the Combined Universities match to be restricted to two days. But the Board decided to leave it at three days as originally proposed.

PATIALA'S REQUEST TURNED DOWN

The Maharaja of Patiala was anxious to have a Test match at Lahore and made strong representations to the Board in this behalf. But the latter could not see their way to accede to his request as the M.C.C. did not favour the idea of having five Tests proposed by the Indian Board. It was, of course, not possible to shift any of the three Tests from Bombay, Calcutta or Madras to Lahore on financial grounds, unless the Punjab sees its way to foot the bill, it cannot expect to be more favourably treated.

I notice that the financial guarantees of some of the Provincial Associations like Rajputana, Mysore and Frontier Province were reduced. But Maharashtra failed to receive the same generous consideration—for reasons unknown.

TOUR WELL PLANNED

The Hyderabad match was converted into an engagement with Nawab Moin-ud-Dowla's XI. The reason was that the Hyderabad State Association was unable to guarantee more than Rs. 2,500, whereas the Nawab agreed to pay the full quota of Rs. 5,000 provided the team was named after him. It was laid down that the Nawab should place the list of players before the President at least a fortnight prior to the match for his approval. I suppose the underlying idea is to restrict the personnel to local talents as far as possible.

It is gratifying to note that the coming tour has been more carefully arranged than the previous ones and the itinerary has been accepted by all concerned. It is, therefore, hoped that all the Provincial Associations will benefit substantially by the tour.

HOURS OF PLAY

The M.C.C. had suggested the following hours of play:—"In all matches, play shall begin on each day at 11-30 a.m. and stumps be drawn at 6 p.m. Luncheon interval will be from 1 to 2 p.m. for ordinary matches and 1-15 to 2 p.m. for Test matches, Tea interval will be from 4 to 4-15 p.m." It was not possible for the Board to accept this suggestion owing to the varying conditions of light at different parts of the country. For instance, Bengal preferred the following hours:—Play from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. lunch. 1 p.m. to 1-45 p.m. Play again from 1-45 to 3-45 p.m. Tea 3-45 to 4 p.m. And play from 4 to 5 p.m. This was agreed to by the Board as far as Calcutta was concerned. As for other centres, it was left to them to fix the hours in consultation with the visiting captain. All the matches, however should begin at 11 a.m. and the hours of play be limited to five hours per day.

MATTING WICKETS

Regarding matting wickets, the Board approved of the following suggestion of the M.C.C:—"The matting may at any time be stretched and swept on appeal to the Umpires by the batting side. The matting shall always be swept and the grease removed at any interval. In the case of showers during play and then mat shall be placed over the one in use. The matting shall be lifted at the end of each day's play before the matting is replaced." This is in accordance with the practice prevailing in South Africa and has much to commend itself for trial in India.

There will be no masseur to travel with the team, owing to the heavy cost of travelling. It was decided to engage one at each centre.

PANEL OF UMPIRES

I am rather surprised to hear it said at the meeting that it was premature to consider the question of forming a panel of umpires now. Because it would be useless, according to Bengal, until the question of professionalism had been settled and professionals were recognised. A panel of amateur umpires, subject to no discipline and no control, was entirely useless. I cannot agree with this view. A panel of umpires is ungently necessary. If we can have professional umpires, trained in India, so much the better. The Bombay Association is already taking a lead in this direction. I hope they will succeed in their attempt. Failing which, a panel of amateur umpires is imperative. They must be under the discipline and control of the Board and its provincial associations. Unless and until we have trained umpires, we cannot expect good umpiring. Many matches have been murdered in the past for want of proper supervision and they will be repeated in the future if the present method of selecting and appointing umpires is continued. It is satisfactory to note that the Board has after all appointed a Sub-Committee to go into the matter. But I hope it will not remain somnolent as its predecessor.

INDIA'S REPRESENTATIVES

The Board has elected the Jam Saheb and C. P. Johnstone to represent them at the ensuing Imperial Cricket Conference in London. In case the former is unable to attend, Prince Himmatsinhji would take his place. I am really very sorry that the Board has thought fit to elect an Englishman to represent India at the Conference. However much we may like Johnstone personally and appreciate his services to Indian or Madras Cricket, we should never have appointed him our delegate. It must be a fixed principle with us that Indians alone should represent India. It is a question of self-respect with us. If we sacrifice it we cannot expect to be respected anywhere in the world. May I, therefore, appeal to Dr. Subbaroyan not to make this mistake in future.

SUGGESTED TOURS

Our representatives have been authorised to plead for an Indian tour in England in 1943, failing which in 1941. Since both these years are vacant in the calendar of England's engagements, we may hope to be accommodated in one year or the other.

Then there was a suggestion from C. G. Macartney, the famous Australian Cricketer, that an Indian team should visit Australia in 1940 or 1941. The Board however thought it would be better if an Australian team visited our shores in 1941 or 1942, so that before the next Indian team went to England the interest in the game would be maintained and there would be no blank years intervening. This question will also be placed before the Imperia Conference. While I heartily welcome the above suggestions, I would only sound a note of warning that too many good things at quick succession may spoil our appetite and flag our interest as it has already done in the c of Tennis.

PROFESSIONALISM

Another important question which the Board discussed was professionalism among players. The difficulty for introducing it in India is finance as was pointed out by the President. Most of the provincial associations are too poor to maintain them. There is, however, no ban to their engagement. The Board appointed another Sub-Committee to go into the details of this question.

Henceforth the tourists matches will be classified. All matches of three or more days duration against an official or unofficial touring team are to be classified as first class, unless objections were raised by the controlling body of the visiting country or the country of origin of the team respectively. This will set at rest any dispute about them in future.

YEAR OF TRIAL

It is exceedingly gratifying to learn that Dr. Subbaroyan, Ranga Rao and Irani have been re-elected to their respective offices of President, Secretary and Treasurer. It is but that those who do their work conscientiously, energetically and intelligently should be given greater opportunities to serve. Let us hope that under the guidance of Dr. Subbaroyan the Board will discharge its duties quite satisfactorily in the coming year which in view of the visit of the M.C.C., will be a momentous one.

LEAGUE OF NATION'S COMMITTEES

GENEVA: April 14.

The League Permanent Central Opium Board opened to-day its 38th session. Sir Atul Chatterjee was elected Chairman. Members include Sir Malcolm Delevigne.

League Experts Committee on Demographic Problems also met to-day and designated Prof. Smolenski (Poland), as Chairman. Members include Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar.—Reuter.

MAHABHARATA
Lord of Dharma (Virtue):—
"What is the greatest wonder on earth ?"
King yudhisthira :—
"O, Great Lord ! The greatest of all wonders on earth, methinks, is the illusion to which man fondly clings that he is destined to live for ever, even though before his eyes he sees every moment thousands of his fellow men entering into the jaws of death."
THINK, REALISE & PROVIDE :—
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"ESCAPISM & SATYAGRAHA"

(Continued From Page 9)

He was known for his partiality for fruits and nuts. How else could his kind host express the volume and warmth of his hospitality but by covering his table with all the choicest fruits and nuts available in the Calcutta market? Gandhiji thought deeply over this menace of overflowing affection. In the result his vow of eating not more than five articles—cooked or uncooked—during the whole day was found as a safe escape. It has served him during all these years better than the costliest medicines, or the most painstaking doctors, or the most affectionate attendants can serve him. It has served him alike in health and disease, alike at home and abroad and it has been principally responsible for keeping him fit to guide the destinies of our nation so long.

Sustenance Of Soul

When did silence come. I wonder. If my memory serves me right, it was first taken at the time of the Bombay riots in 1921. It came along with Fasting, but it seemed to serve as a very effective form of escape from the attentions of visitors and interviewers and hence became a regular Monday routine. From childhood to youth he had been a man of silence, but when silence blossomed into speech which gained irresistible power and potency, he again harked back to silence which had been the mainstay of his earlier days.

Repeated exercise of it revealed its spiritual quality so much so that of late years he has derived his soul's sustenance out of it, and has been happiest when left alone. The longest period for which he has kept it was something like two months or a little more, but he would gladly take it if he could possibly do so, until the end of his earthly existence. Its original purpose was, as I have said, to escape from the turmoil around him, and he might well resort to it as a lasting escape from a turmoil which he cannot otherwise effectively quell.

Retreat Of The Bath

I next come to another of his ways of escape which will seem apparently a contradiction in terms, but it is a way of escape none the less—I mean his decision to lead an "al fresco" life. No public leader of the present day, here or elsewhere, has been known to live an "al fresco" life to the extent that Gandhiji does. But having to lead country-shaking movements and to deal with millions of men he could not do otherwise. He has thus become the despair of the C.I.D. people. He reveals his plans in a more flaring way than the cleverest C.I.D. people can ever reveal them.

The breath of scandal has not spared even men like Gladstone who led blameless lives. Why not then live all the twenty-four hours in open, even to the point of shocking informalily? Evil and envious eyes have seen ill where there was none! Why not then open oneself inside out, even to the point of shocking tender susceptibilities? An escape in its very nature presupposes hiding oneself where people cannot see you. Gandhiji has sought an extraordinary kind of escape by laying himself out in the open where the world may see him to suffocation.

But the eternal public gaze does suffocate even him at times. In Bihar the eternal gaze of simple and blind worshippers would not even permit him the privacy of his bath-room. And even in the seclusion of Segaon there is no end of visitors and sightseers and interviewers and onlookers. Even the escape of silence does not sufficiently protect him. He then escapes into the bath-room the only luxury that he allows himself. There he keeps lying in the tub for close on an hour, often having sound sleep in refreshing warm water, and sometimes reading important correspondence or a book he must read but never finds time to read outside the bath-room. Once in the bath-room he can keep even the President, of the Congress waiting, with impunity. That is the only effective form of escape which gives him a little privacy and rest nowadays.

Retirement From Congress

But the mention of Segaon leads me to a rather startling form of escape adopted by him towards the close of 1934. It was the retirement from the Congress not only as active member of the Working Committee but even as an ordinary member. The intention was to lift what he described as the dead-weight of his influence on the Congress.

What moved him to take the step was, however, the desire to escape from the foetid atmosphere of unreality and even hypocrisy that was fast being fostered in the Congress. The effect of the decision was profound. Attempts were made to alter the creed and policy of the Congress, but those who believed in them became more active and wide awake and have kept the flag of the high principles still flying. This step led him to the further step of concentrating his energies on the revival of the village and the village crafts.

That "Swaraj," without "Swaraj" for the humblest villager, was no "Swaraj", he had declared many years ago. But in the turmoil of politics we had not thought always in terms of the villager. The escape from active politics released his energy for village work, and made it possible for him to escape to a live village live with all the disabilities and diseases peculiar to a typical Indian village. Life there has been hard with problems difficult to tackle and men more difficult to handle, and years of effort show little progress. There is even sectional opposition and even the cry of his departure from Segaon was used from interested quarters.

Not Defeatism

Visitors in Bardoli asked him if he had decided to come back to Gujarat. "Oh no. Who said so? "The Papers" "Well that is a case of the wish being father to the thought. But why should I come to Gujarat, when I know that this work is being done without me? Is not the presence of the Sardar enough? You must know that I flourish on conflict and opposition, and that is what I have there is plenty."

That shows that Gandhiji's ways of escape are not easy, they are deliberately hard and he derives all the inspiration and adventure from those hard ways of escape. The traditional way of escape from the worries and disquietudes of life resorted to by the so-called 'Sadhu' and the 'Sanyasi'—the escape to the hills and the jungles—has never occurred to him. It is foreign to his nature. It is too easy. It smacks of defeat and even cowardice. His are the escapes of the brave.

A Grim Prophecy

What is his next escape going to be? I have no gift of prophecy, nor, being away from headquarters, have I any basis for conjecture. But I have an inkling from what I see around me that the next escape might be far more drastic than that of 1934. When he decided to retire from active participation in the Congress in 1934 he reserved himself the liberty of making himself available for consultation and advice. And the most momentous decisions during the past two years have been taken as a result of consultation with him.

If his influence seemed to be felt as a deadweight in 1934, may it not be that his advice as a non-Congressman is felt more galling? It is not for nothing that he declared after Shri Subhas Bose's election that it meant the defeat of his principles and programmes. Later events have not proved the error of that interpretation. Why not then a cleaner escape than 1934? Why offer advice when it is to be accepted only when convenient and rejected when inconvenient?

Meanwhile the escape means an emergence into a larger sphere of work as indeed all escapes of a satyagrahi mean that and nothing less. Recently he wrote to me quoting a line from a famous Gujarati hymn:

"Those are happiest who
plunge in fire
The lookers-on are all but
scorched by flames."
—("The Hindustan Times.")

STAR FLASHES

by BRUNO

BANKS OF ELECTRIC GLOBES OF VARYING SIZES, A MAKE-AND-BREAK SWITCH AND NEARLY 2 MILES OF ELECTRIC WIRING ARE USED TO GET THE EFFECT OF A FLICKERING FIREPLACE.
LAUGHS FROM the PREVIEWS
ALL I KNOW ABOUT WOMEN IS WHAT I READ IN MY CHECKBOOK!
THEY MADE ME A CRIMINAL
WHEN MARTHA RAYE CUTS LOOSE WITH HER "OH! BOY!" TAGLINE, SOUND MEN INSTALL HEAVY DUTY VACUUM TUBES IN THE RECORDING APPARATUS..... THE ORDINARY TUBES BLOW OUT.'
Ripley

THE KISS INTERNATIONAL!

What girls of all nations say after they've been kissed:—

Italian girl: "Now you will hate me."

Spanish: "For this I shall love you always."

Russian: "My lips have belonged to you, but my soul shall remain free."

German: "Now we shall go to a bier garten (beer garden), yah?"

Swedish: "Ah tank ah go home now."

French: "And, perhaps, I get a new dress now, oui?"

English: "That was rawther pleasant. We must try it again some time."

American: "Good heavens, I must have been tight.....what did you say your name was?"

CLOTHES FOR PAINT AND BRUSHES

A well-known Spanish painter Senor Vicente Mulet, began his career by selling his school-books and clothes so as to buy paints and brushes. His merit was soon recognised by the Spanish Ministry of Fine Arts, who sent him to Paris for further study.

SCHOOL FOR HAIRDRESSERS

A special Training College for Germany's hairdressers is being erected in Berlin. When completed this college will provide complete courses of training for newcomers, shortened courses and day and night classes for those whose knowledge need "brushing up." The complete course takes thirteen weeks whereas the shorter courses require eight and five weeks' attendance respectively.

WORLD CONGRESS OF CHEMICAL ENGINEERS

The Second International Congress of Chemical Engineers is to be held in Germany in the summer of 1940. This Congress will form part of the World Power Congress, which held full session, the second of its kind, in Berlin in June 1930.

The father was trying to find out how much his son was learning at school.

"I want to ask you a little scientific question," he said. "When the kettle boils, why does the steam come out of the spout?"

"So that mother can open your letters before you get them," replied his son.

Did Plato Believe In Karma?

(Continued From Page 2)

Hindu and Buddhist deities. Kanishka freely employed Greek workmen and silversmiths. Agesilas is mentioned as the "overseer of Kanishka's Vihara" in a Kharosthi inscription on a relic-casket in Shahjii-ke-Dheri. The mixture of Greek and Indian culture culminated in the Gandhara School of Art. The "Pax Romana" stimulated Indian intercourse with the West. The Imperial Kushan gold coinage is modelled on that of contemporary Roman emperors. The chief centres of Indian trade with the West were Antioch, Palmyra and Alexandria, where Indian and Greek merchants and men of letters freely met and exchanged ideas. The centres of this trade in India were along the coast of Malabar. The scents spices and precious stones ef Southern India were greatly in request in the West. This trade is described in the 'Periplus' written by an Alexandrian sea-captain about the time of Nero. Pliny laments India's draining the Roman Empire of gold, estimated at a million pounds sterling, and the decay of decorum in Roman ladies whose nudity was not covered even by seven folds of Indian muslin. Sumptuary laws were passed against this brisk Indian traffic in muslins Roman trade agencies or colonies were established at Muziris (Cranganore), Madura and Pukar. Roman coins were deposited by this trade in many places in Southern India. A Tamil poet tells of "large ships of Yavanas bringing gold along the Periyar and returning laden with pepper". Some of the Tamil kings employed "the dumb Mlechchhas" or non-Indians.

Buddhism And Neo-Platonism

Simultaneously Hindu philosophy was penetrating the Hellenistic Schools of Asia Minor and Egypt. Apollonius of Tyana (c. 50 A.D.) came to Taxila for study. Bardesanes gives an account of Buddhist monastic life and Brahmanical manners and customs. Plotinus, founder of the Neo-Platonic School, accompanied Gordian in his expedition against Sapor, King of Persia, in 242 A.D., only as an opportunity to come into contact with students of Indian philosophy. This explains the close resemblance between Neo-Platonism and the Vedanta and Yoga systems. The following words of Plotinus have a Vedantic ring: "Souls which are pure and have lost their attraction to the corporeal will cease to be dependent on the body. So detached they will pass into the world of Being and Reality." Neo-Platonism also enjoins abstention from animal food and sacrifices showing the influence of Buddhism.

Clement of Alexandria (150-218 A.D.) is full of Buddhist thought. "There are," he says, "some Indians who follow the precepts of Boutta whom by an excessive reverence they have exalted into a god" This is the first Greek mention of the Buddha. He also mentions the presence of Buddhists at Alexandria and remarks that "the Greeks stole their philosophy from the barbarians."

Buddha And The 'Gospel'

There is surprising similarity between Buddhist and Christian parables and miracles, between the Gospel story and the life of the Buddha as related in later works like the "Lalita Vistara:" the Buddha's miraculous conception and nativity, Asita corresponding to Simeon; the temptation of Mara; the twelve disciples with the "beloved disciple" Ananda; the miracles and the Buddha's discounting these as proofs of his Buddhahood; the story of a pious disciple walking on the waters in 'Jataka' 190. The 'Jatakas' are centuries older than the Gospels. 'Jataka' 78 tells of the feeding of five hundred monks by the Buddha with a single begging-bowl, anticipating a similar story of Christ. "Nascent Christianity" as stated by V. A. Smith "was meeting full-grown Buddhism in the Academies and markets of Asia and Egypt." Alexandrian Christanity had many Indian features like the rosary, worship of relics, exaggerated forms of asceticism and the like.

Gnosticism

Gnosticism is another fruit of the mixture of Indian and European thought. It is described as "Orientalism in a Hellenic mask." It aimed at a fusion of Oriental, Platonic and Christian ideas. Its founder was Basilides, a Hellenized Egyptian (117-138 A.D.). "The theory of Basilides is that the soul has previously sinned in another life and endures its punishment here, the elect with the honour of martyrdom, and the rest by appropriate punishment." (Clement) Basilides thus believed in transmigration, in the doctrine of 'Karma,' in the soul as free from all qualities, in God as unpredicable (like 'Brahma') and even stated that the divine self of Jesus went into "Nirvana" at death. (J. Kennedy on "Buddhist Gnosticism" in the J.R.A.S. for 1902)

Arabs And Sanskrit

Alexandria as a centre of learning ceased to be after 642 A.D. when its famous library was destroyed by Caliph Omar and its manuscripts furnished fuel for the public baths for six months. But very soon its place was taken by new schools at Baghdad, Cairo, and Cordova. Baghdad served as a clearing-house, for Eastern and Western culture from 762 to 1258, when it was destroyed by the Mongols. During these Dark Ages the Arabs held the torch of learning, borrowing from Hindu sources. Sanskrit treaties were translated into Arabic and thence into Latin. Alberuni (973) learnt Sanskrit and introduced Hindu learning to the Arabs and the West, subjects like astronomy, mathematics and medicine. Alexandria also inspired Sanskrit works like "Romaka Siddhanta or Paulisa Siddhanta" based on the works of Paul of Alexandria (378 A.D.). The medical works of Charaka and Susruta influenced Arab medical writers like Avicenna whose works in Latin translation introduced the science to mediaeval Europe.

Influence Of Hindu Folk-lore.

Folk-stories like the Jatakas, Panchatantra" and "Hitopadesa" have greatly influenced European literature. A typical example is the story of the Judgment of Solomon. The fable of the ass in a lion's skin occurs in Plato's "Cratylus." Indian stories found their way to Asia Minor from the sixth century B.C. Aesop wrote at the court of Croesus of Lydia. His "Fables" were translated into Latin by Phaedrus and into Greek by Babrius in Alexandria about 200 A.D. Hindu stories like the "Seventy Tales of a Parrot" ("Suka Saptati") reached the West through the Persian version "Tutinameh" and the "Arabian Nights." The famous story of Sindbad the Sailor is of Hindu origin. The story of the Ebony Horse in Chaucer's "Squire's Tale" is borrowed from the Hindu story of a wooden "Garuda." According to Burton, it travelled from India through Persia, Egypt and Spain to France whence it reached Chaucer's ears.

The Sassanian King Anushirvan had another collection of Indian stories rendered into Pehlevi and Caliph Al-Mansur (753-784 A.D.) had it rendered into Arabic. These stories under the title of "Kalilah wa Dimnah" (named after the two jackals. "Karataka and Damanaka") were translated into Persian Syriac, Latin, Hebrew and Spanish, and later into German, Italian and English. They were known in Europe as the Fables of Pilpay (from Bidyapat—Vidyapati, Master of Wisdom), a Brahmin who plays a leading part in them. La Fontaine has used these fables of "the Indian Sage Pilpay."

Shakespeare Uses Buddhist Story

The Indian origin of these European stories is further proved by the fact that their animals and birds such as lion, jackal, elephant or peacock, are all Indian. In the European setting, the jackal is transformed into a fox. In the well-known Welsh story of Llewellyn and Gelert, the dog and the wolf take the place of the mongoose and the cobra of the "Panchatantra" story. The father kills the hound left in charge of his baby for marks of blood on its jaws and finds the child alive beside a dead wolf. La Fontaine makes a girl with a pail of milk or a basket of eggs dream and build castles in the air from its profits. In the "Panchatantra," it is a Brahmin proud of his begging-bowl overfilled with rice. Many European fairy-stories written by Grimm or Hans Andersen are traced to Indian origins. Chaucer's "Pardoner's Tale" has its origin in the "Vedabbha Jataka." The famous story of Barlaam and Josophat is but the Buddhist story of the renunciation of Gautama (Josophat-Bodhisat - Bodhisattva) The story of the Pound of Flesh in Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice" is also of Buddhist origin. ("References: Cambridge History of India," Vol I and works or writings of H. G Rawlinso, Warmington, Charlesworth and Schoff.)

—"Aryan Path."

TWO young brothers were arguing. Said the elder to clinch what he had been saying: "I ought to know, don't I go to school, stupid?"

"Yes," replied the other, "and you come home stupid."

* * * *

IT was a dreamy day, and the two tramps sprawled in the sun.

"I'd like to have a nice pub in an out-of-the-way spot," said No. 1.

"You wouldn't get many customers," replied No. 2

"Who the blazes wants customers?" retorted No 1.

The modern dances seem to be nothing more than a hop, skip and a jump.

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CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

(Continued From Page 45)

A SMALL ADVANCE

Chandra: Mother, how much am I worth to you?

Mother: Why, you're worth a million rupees to me!

Chandra: Well, could you advance me one rupee?

HE DID TOO

Visitor: Can you tell me where the railway station is, little boy?

Chhagan, also a visitor: I'm not quite sure, Sir, but I should think you would find it at the end of the railway lines.

HERE, HERE

A small boy was fishing in a private stream when a keeper saw him and snapped: "Can't fish here."

The boy looked thoughtful for a moment and then replied: "No I don't think they can."

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

Dear Dada,

Please send me full particulars and enrolment forms of the A.-I. Children's Association for the postage of which I enclose herewith nine pies stamps.

My age is.....years.

Name (Master or Miss)....

.....

Full Address.....

.....

.....

Please write in block letters and post it to:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY.

THE PROUD PINE

By Bhrung

In a vast pasture land of green and gold, stood a tall pine as if trying to touch the sky. It was a very stately tree and had seen many a happy summer pass. Its girth denoted its prowess. For years it had resisted the wind and stood firm holding its own unflinchingly, and it was proud of this.

Just near by sprang a Lily-stalk with a single lily pure white tinted yellow at the centre. It danced and pranced in all its glory in the sweet breeze of the early morn, spreading its fragrance all around.

One morning, the Pine finding the little Lily-stalk smiling radiantly, felt annoyed and asked curtly, "I say, you tiny little thing, what are you smiling at?"

"Well, nothing at all, in fact. But why should I not smile and be happy? I have all I want, haven't I?", replied the Lily-stalk.

"Ha, ha ha, ha", the Pine laughed aloud. "Just listen. This poor wretch is satisfied with all it has even though it is such a puny little thing! Ha, ha, ha!"

The poor little Lily-stalk felt sorry, but said nothing.

The Pine continued, "Look here, you little baby, look at me. Look at these sinews, look at my height. Oh! You will have to raise your eyes higher, still higher, if you desire to see my face. I may pierce the sky in a few more days! Ha, ha, ha!"

The Lily-stalk heard it all. "No doubt", she thought to herself, "the Pine is certainly a grand tree so tall, so stately, so strong and so stout. One may well afford to be proud of such possessions."

Musing thus the Lily-stalk again started humming a tune to the glory of God.

It was evening. The sky was clear blue and the birds were chirping sweetly. The Lily swayed on its slender stem, while the stately Pine stood towering like a giant

Suddenly the cool breeze turned into a furious hurricane. Clouds darkened the blue skies. Darkness spread its gloomy mantle everywhere. The birds hastened towards their cosy nests. The wind became still more furious, uprooting small trees, and sweeping before it everything that offered the least resistance. Yet the Pine stood firm, braving the mighty fury of the wind. Oh, no! It was so mighty and powerful, so weather-beaten and strong. It would not fear such a wind!

But what of the Lily-plant?

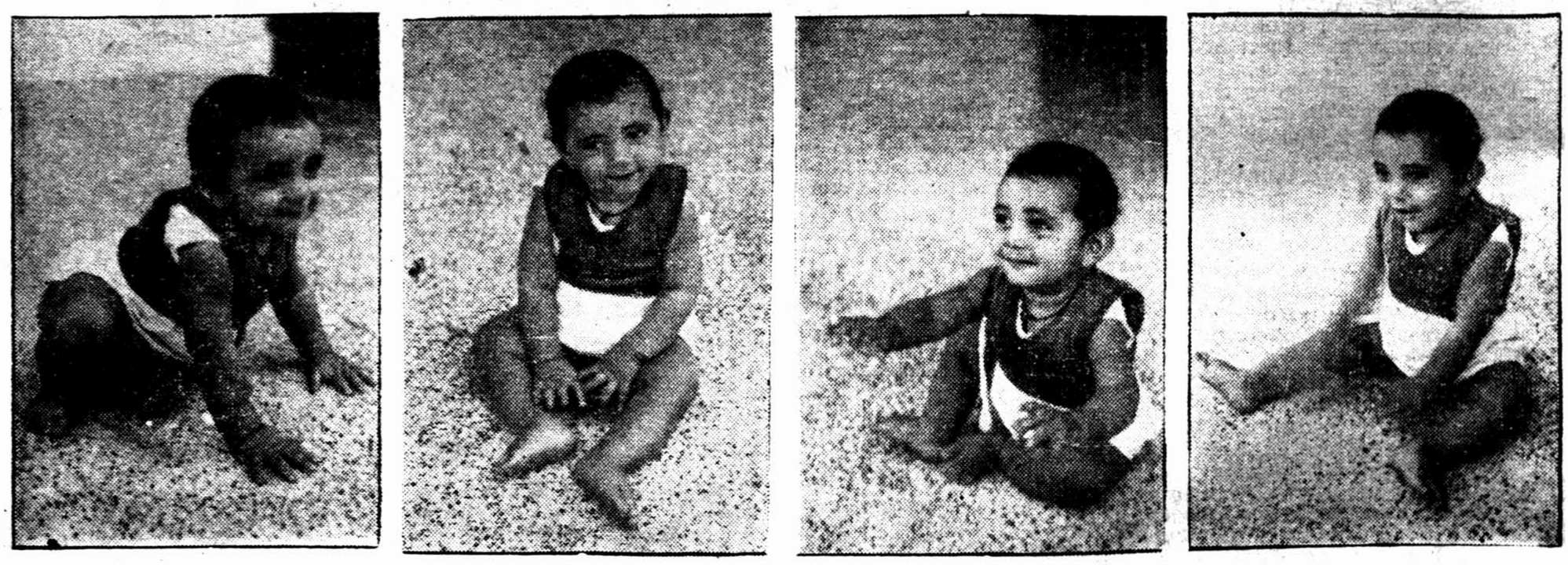
It had just bent over on the other way and allowed the fury of the wind to pass over it unresistingly. It appeared as if it readily acknowledged the supremacy and power of the wind and bowed in submission.

And the wind grew more and more fierce. The tall Pine shivered and shrieked in fear. The hurricane became more fierce and foreboding. Now it took away one branch of the Pine and then wrenched another asunder. Another fierce blast of wind. A loud crash, and lo! The Pine lay prone on the ground. It had nearly crushed the Lily-plant while falling.

"A narrow escape, that one", muttered the Lily-plant.....By and by the wind became calm again.

It was dawn. The hurricane had done great havoc all round. A great panic spread everywhere. While the Pine was uprooted, the Lily stood upright, a single pure-white Lily adorning its stem.

"Fun of the Fair."
(—PHOTO BY B. F. FERREIRA)



Every move of the child is an exercise for himself and is entertainment for the lookers—on!

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years, can become Companions, and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as Associates or as Patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee, which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

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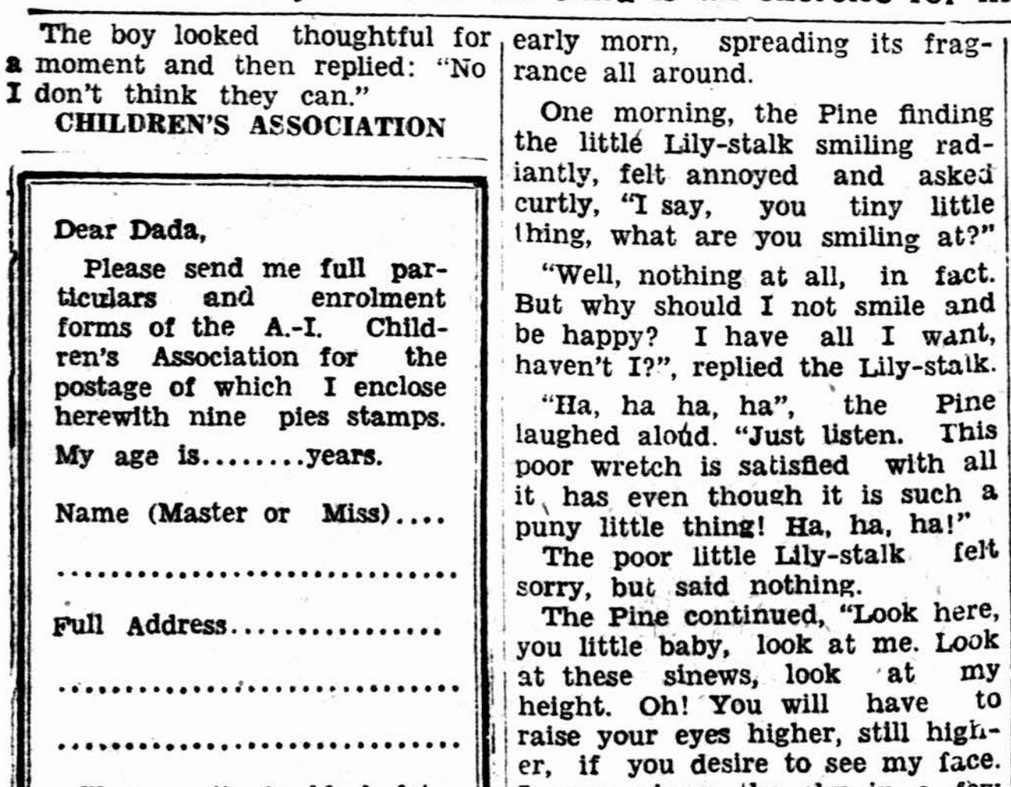

Awoke with a smile.
—(PHOTO BY N. G. Shinde.

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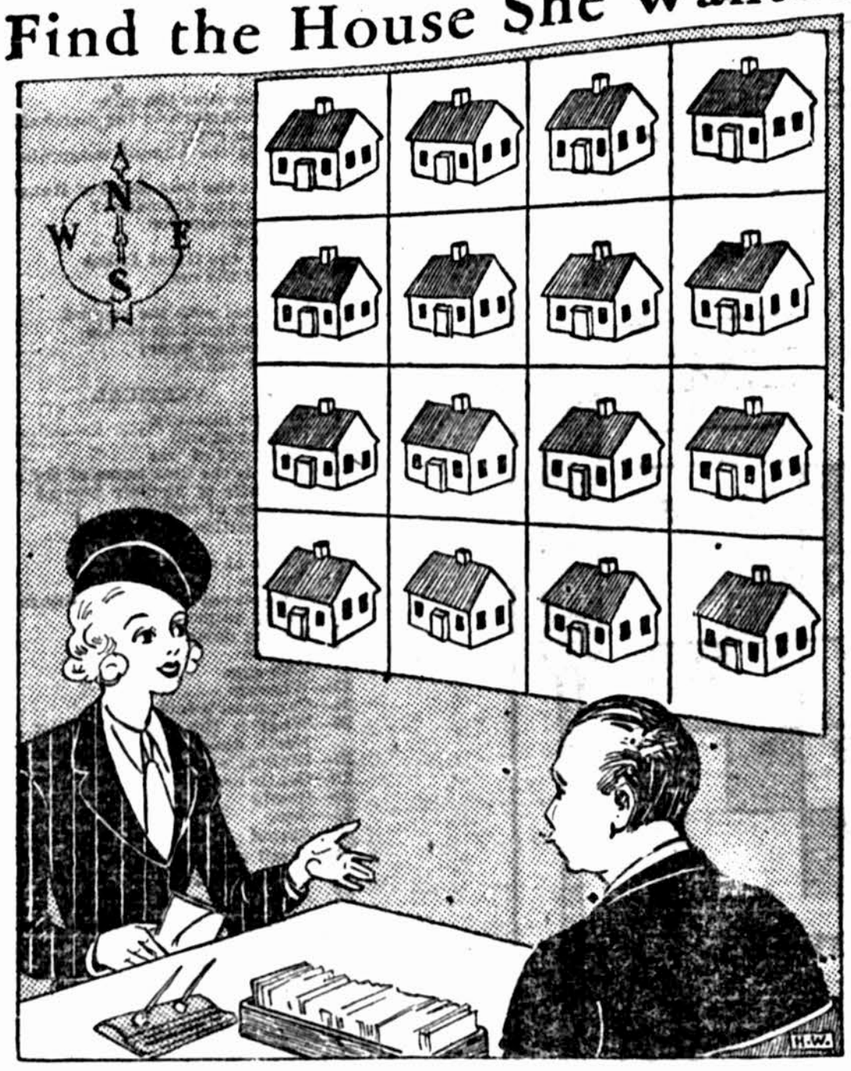


THE Hirem Employment Agency has the contract for supplying domestic help to the Parvenu Estates. That is why a graphic representation of this development hangs on the office wall, since it enables the manager to show applicants for positions the exact house where their services are required.

Last Tuesday, a girl applied for the position of maid to the Ellenbees. Her references were good, and Mr. Hirem proceeded to explain the location of the Ellenbee abode. Of course, it would have been quicker to simply walk over to the picture and place his finger on the house, but Mr. Hirem is one of those executives who earn their salaries by talking, not by walking.

"You will have no difficulty in finding the Ellenbee house," he told the girl, "if you have a compass. The Ellenbees live north of the Browns, south of the Greens, west of the Whites, and east of the Blacks. The southeast corner of their estate touches the Netlbush's property."

"But how do I know which is the Netlbush's land?"

"That's easy enough, my girl. The Netlbushes are the northwest neighbors of the Whiffletrees. And now, don't bother me any more, because I have important work to attend to, and Mrs. Ellenbee is waiting for you."

To which one of the houses on the chart should the girl go?

The Puzzled Carpenter's Puzzle

I. B. BUSY's dreamy excursion into the realms of higher mathematics was interrupted by a shadow in the doorway of the carpenter shop. I. B.'s worst fears were realized. It was the Mrs.

"No wonder we can never get our bills paid--with you moping around instead of working. What happened to that job Mrs. Elderberry gave you?"

"That is just what I am pondering about now. She wants this square table top cut in half and I don't know—"

"Why you simpleton, any child—"

"Just a moment, my dear. I forgot to tell you that one of the halves must be a square in a single piece. Now this table top measures three feet on a side, so it is nine square feet in area. That makes the area of the required top, four and a half square feet. Thus the measurements of one side of the required top will be the square root of four and a half feet. But, now I find that I've completely forgotten how to take square roots."

"Oh, fiddlesticks, you and your square roots. Look, I take a square piece of paper which also measures three feet on each side. I make a single cut and there is your table top, one-half the size of the original. You men are so helpless."

After the Mrs. had left the shop I. B. still sat absorbed in thought, for his helpful wife had failed to explain to him how he could fold a wood table top the way she had the paper. In the drawing is shown a square for you to experiment with Can you with a single cut form a perfect square just one half the size of the original square?

Who's Who in Washington

THE faces of three very important personages at Washington, D. C., are concealed in the above picture. One of them is President of the United States; one is a Senator from Idaho and the third is the new Secretary of Commerce. See if you can find them in the picture.

Letter Changes

WHILE repairs were being made at the post office, a wooden box was set up as a temporary receptacle for letters. The big sign, "LETTERS", meant nothing to Miss May, however, as she had a post card to mail. That is why a mail clerk, exasperated by the inquiries of the young lady, printed on the box: "MAIL YOUR POST CARD HERE."

Thus, without intending to do so, this postal employe made an entertaining little puzzle, for, it is possible to write a four-letter word on each of the empty boards, so that each word will differ in but one letter from the word preceding and following it.

Can you supply the words to complete this letter-change puzzle?

What Am I?

MY first is found on the ocean wave,
In the spring, the pit and the mine;
My second below the earth's surface you have,
Where seldom the sun can shine.
My whole your dinner table must grace,
And seldom fails to obtain a place.

What am I? Answer: A saltcellar.

What is that which will make you catch cold—cure the cold—and pay the doctor's bill? Answer: A draft.

What number is that which, when added separately to 100 and 164 respectively, makes them perfect squares?

Solution: 125.

From One to Forty

AN efficient merchant possessing a bar of lead that weighed forty pounds, cleverly divided this into four pieces in such a way as to allow him to weigh out any number of pounds from one to forty. How did he manage this division?

Solution: The pieces weighed 1, 3, 9, and 27 respectively.

Guess This One

TAKE half of the needle
By which sailors steer
Their ship through the water
Be it cloudy or clear;
Do not really break it—
'Tis of all things were worst—
But in your mind take it
And this makes my first.
At Thanksgiving or Christmas,
My second you see;
With care well compounded,
From grain, shrub or tree.
My whole like some people
Who make great pretense,
Of words have a plenty,
But no great stock of sense.

What species of creature am I? Answer: Magpie.

There are two numbers whose product added to the sum of their squares is 109, and the difference of whose squares is 24. Can you find them?

Solution: 5 and 7.

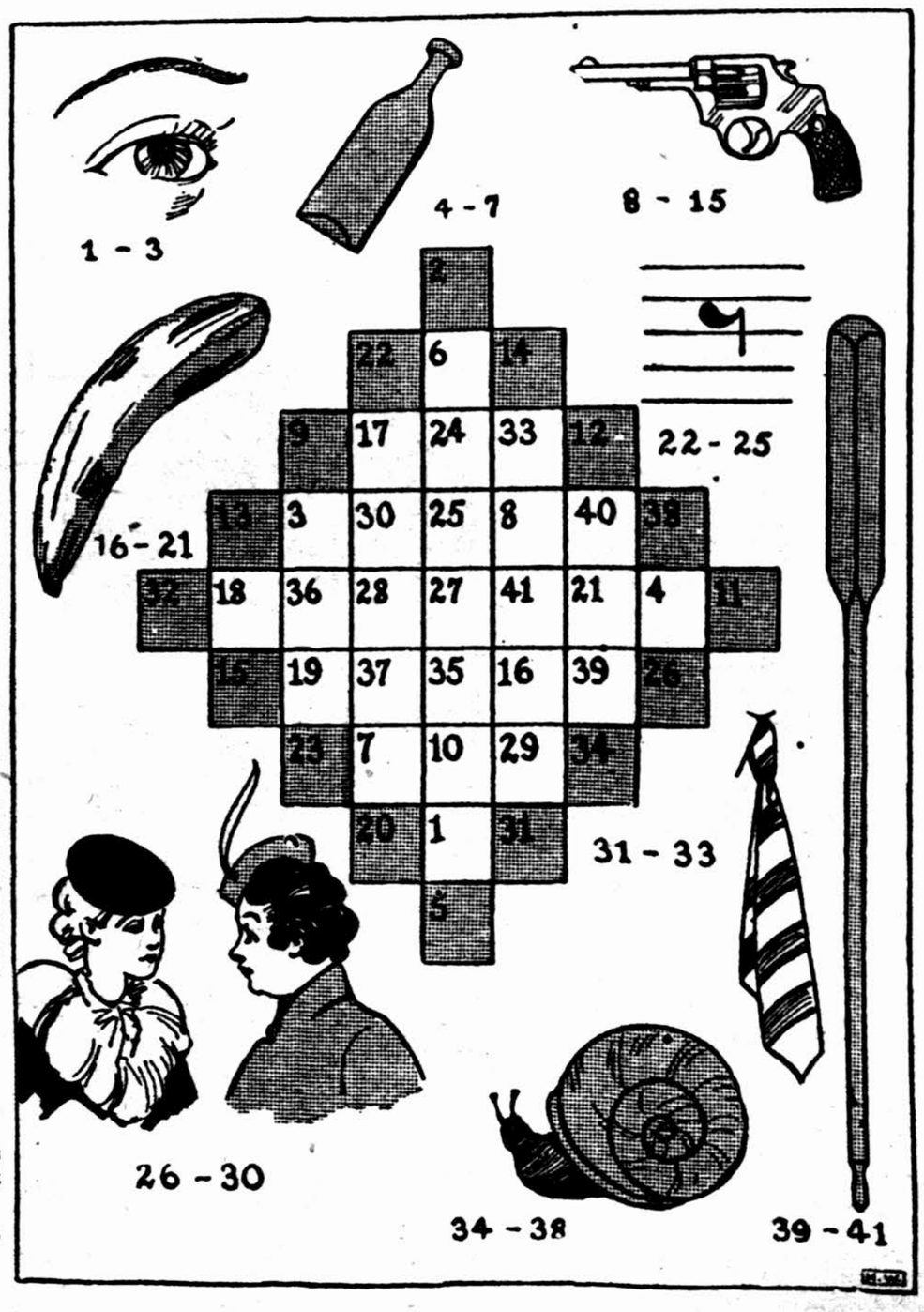
Solve This Perimeter Puzzle—If You Can

HERE is an interesting and novel variation of the perimeter acrostic. See how long it will take you to solve it.

Figure out the names of the pictured objects and write the letters spelling these names in the numbered squares, one letter to each square. For instance, the first object, 1 to 3, in the top left hand corner of the puzzle picture is evidently a three-letter word. That's an easy one. The word must be "eye". Set down the letter "e" in square 1, "y" in square 2 and the other "e" in square 3.

Then go on to the next object, 4 to 7, evidently a four-letter word, and when you have guessed the name of the object fill in squares 4, 5, 6 and 7 with the letters spelling the name of the object. Then so on until all the squares have been filled.

If this is done correctly, the letters in the horizontal rows will form words, while the letters in the shaded squares, read clockwise, will spell the name of a large western stream in the United States.



Why and Because

WHY is an avaricious man like one with a short memory?

Answer: Because he is always forgetting.

TOGETHER, WE MAKE EIGHTY-FOUR DOLLARS A WEEK. THAT'S NOT BAD FOR A YOUNG COUPLE.
JUST A MOMENT, YOUNG MAN, FORK OVER THE BALANCE DUE ON YOUR RADIO SET.
GREAT CATS! MISTER, THAT'S A FIFTH OF MY SALARY.
-AND YOU, MISS, YOU STILL OWE TWO INSTALMENTS ON THAT COAT
ALRIGHT! I'LL PAY YOU, BUT THAT'S A FOURTH OF MY WAGES
COMING TO THINK OF IT, YOUR WIFE OWES ME AS MUCH AS THAT GIRL DID.
OKAY! HERE'S THE MONEY. THAT LEAVES ME JUST SIX DOLLARS FROM WHAT I TOOK FROM THAT YOUNG CHAP.

A Five-Minute Poser

STUDY the above pictures carefully and then see if you can figure out just how much money the young woman earns per week. The combined salaries of the young couple are $84 per week. This problem may tax your reasoning abilities for a few moments, but you ought to arrive at the correct solution within five minutes.

Latin Translation

If you are good at Latin, maybe you can translate this sentence: NOVUS VIR BONUS VIR IVIT AD CAUDAM VEL HABERE SUAM VESTEM HOMINES MORTUOS. The English version is: Newman Goodman went to the tailor to have his coat mended.

Do you know which of the reptiles is a mathematician?

A Head Change

Change my head eight different times and make (1) a plant, (2) a necessity, (3) a reward, (4) to nourish, (5) an exploit, (6) to notice, (7) a pipe, (8) a produce. What forms do I take?

Answer: Weed; need; meed; feed; deed; heed; reed; seed.

Who Was He?

HIS ancestors came from Holland; he went to war; he traveled extensively; he rode a horse; he mixed with royalty; he became the youngest President of the U. S. A. What is his name?

Answer: THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Cross-Quiz Puzzle

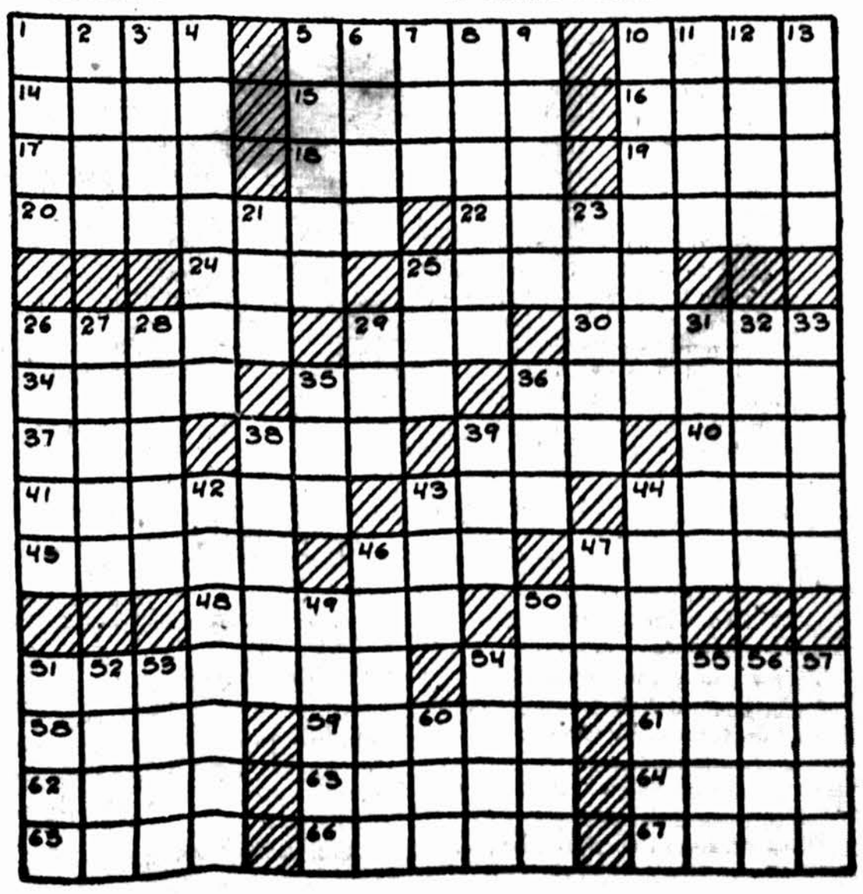
With Questions to Answer

HORIZONTAL

1—Toward the mouth
5—What Italian navigator in English employ was accompanied by his son, Sebastian?
10—Box scientifically
14—Member of a warlike Mohammedan tribe
15—Who went "through the looking-glass"?
16—Form of glory
17—Always
18—Wiser
19—Who threw the Apple of Discord among the gods?
20—Has recourse
22—Who was the Syrian moon goddess?
24—Digit
25—Jeer
26—Movable frame of a loom
29—Aeriform fluid
30—Small
34—Heed
35—Animal's foot
36—What city when taken by the Goths became the capital of Theodoric?
37—Hiatus
38—Nave
39—What American poet was dismissed from West Point?
40—Strike lightly
41—Positive terminals
43—Game at marbles
44—What is the first name of the author of "Riders of the Purple Sage"?
45—Nostrils
46—What poet wrote the "Beggar's Opera"?
47—One who runs the mile
48—German-American fur merchant
50—Make an edging
51—What is the highest mountain in the world?
54—What is the first name of Hauptmann, the German dramatist?
58—Have courage for
59—In front
61—One of the Great Lakes
62—Part of the eye
63—Split
64—Lay level with the ground
65—Skill in handling people
66—Resembling layers
67—Winter vehicle

VERTICAL

1—Hebrew measure
2—Wander at will
3—Greek god of war
4—What is the first name of the journalistic wife of Sinclair Lewis?
5—Division of society
6—Exclamation of despair
7—Large
8—Bodies of water
9—Concise
10—Who played the motion picture Juliet?
11—Young salmon
12—Sprang down
13—Flower
21—Fish eggs
23—Wigwam
25—Carpenter's tool
26—What is the second highest peak in North America?
27—Biblical name
28—Gentle heat
29—Gossip
31—Sum
32—Stupid
33—Small wax candle
35—Creamy matter
36—Solemn promise
38—Darmstadt is the capital of what German state?
39—Compensate
42—Most expensive
43—Sailor
44—Musical instruments
46—Medieval
47—Deface
49—Russian rulers
50—What was the nickname of the president who organized the Rough Riders?
51—Prepare a manuscript
52—Spanish measure of length
53—Masculine name
54—Scottish Highlander
55—Inland sea of Russia
56—Ascend
57—Placed a golf ball in starting position
60—Feminine name



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The Victim

(Continued from Page 16)

tween him and his father-in-law he saw no reason why he should not re-marry and disown his first wife. The more he thought of it, the more feasible it appeared. His mother would certainly be in favour of this proposal as she had her son's happiness foremost in her mind and anything calculated to assure this would meet with her approval and approbation. This step would be a sign of absolute obedience to her wishes besides ensuring his own happiness.

So, he decided to woo and wed the girl which Providence had set before him that morning. But a doubt assailed him. What if she were already married; or belonged to some other caste. Although inspite of the Sarada Act, marriages, at any rate in orthodox Brahmin communities, were performed fairly early, he felt that the girl looked too carefree to have been saddled with an early marriage. It was also apparent that a modern girl, as every inch of her proclaimed, would resist such an attempt even if it was contemplated. Regarding his second doubt, he felt a little diffident. In these days, girls of all castes and creeds looked so much alike that it was almost impossible to judge the caste to which a girl belonged to from her looks alone.

After some time it so happened that Kunju overheared scraps of conversation the girl had with an old man whose voice he could hear but whom he could not see. This settled the matter. No girl who belonged to any other caste but his could talk in the way she did. On a closer look at the girl, he felt he had seen her somewhere before, but for the life of him he could not say where. There was a vague familiarity about her which quickened his feelings towards her irresistibly. He found that the girl also covertly observed him from under lowered eye-lids and he felt in them an inexplicable, mute and shy invitation which had a strange appeal in them.

Kunju felt a new man. Gone was all his lethargy. He felt he must go all out and marry the girl before much time was lost.

The train eventually disgorged all its living burden at the great terminus. Kunju ran to his carriage, collected his luggage, left them at the platform and hurried back. He found the object of his attraction standing by the side with bent head and an old man fussing with the porter about the luggage. Just then he turned and Kunju recognised his father-in-law. His natural anger against him made him forbear from enquiring about his welfare. The old man finding that his son-in-law maintained a stony silence coolly ignored him and turned his attention on the things lying helter-skelter on the platform. Kunju wanted to be away from the sight of the bounder; but this meant that he would lose track of the girl. While in this dilemma, a hand patted him on the shoulder. Turning round he saw his uncle. With a "see you again, my boy!" his uncle greeted the old man, who heartily responded. With a "Come on, Pattu" the pair moved off. The "samans" followed them with "Pattu" in the rear. Kunju thought hard. What a fool he ought to have been for not identifying his wife when he saw her and ogling at her like a vulgar brute. He, however, felt glad in his heart of hearts that his wife had turned out into such an attractive girl.

The girl finally disappeared after casting many glances at Kunju which signalled a mute invitation. Kunja collected his luggage and reached home.

To all his mother's enquiries about the various details of the marriage attended by him Kunju gave mono-syllabic answers. His fond mother attributed his silence to the strain and wisely kept quiet. After dinner Kunju announced that he was visiting his uncle and left the house.

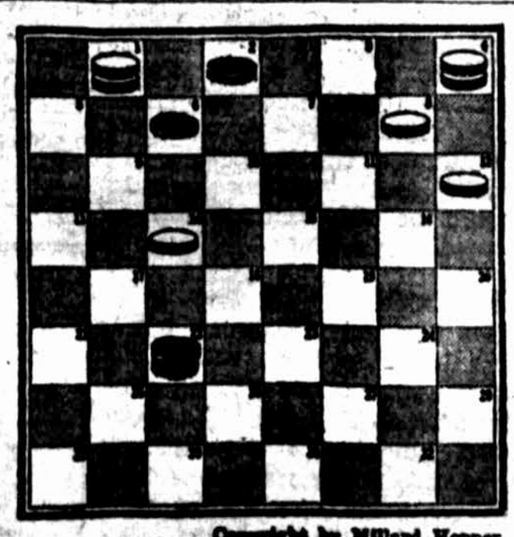
On reaching his uncle's house, his aunt welcomed him by asking if after all he found the way to her house. Kunju asked if his uncle was at home. His aunt directed him to a room by a nod.

He entered the room. Standing before a full length mirror and surveying herself stood the object of his visit. To hasten to her and fold her in his arms was but the work of a moment. It stands to reason, however, that the Eve in Pattu should have given Kunju a bit of 'Conje' for the gross insult he offered his wedded wife by ogling her, believing her to be some one else showing beyond all doubt his fickleness, which he should have circumvented by calling her forward. But then she knew her husband and he did not!

The Black Bomber

IN today's checker problem by Millard Hopper, the checker king, the blacks are required to move and to win in two moves. White is moving up and black down.

In last week's checker problem white gives away the checker on square 24 by moving 27 to 23. He then adds to his generosity by playing 25 to 22, giving his opponent two more men. But after black gets through jumping he finds white has a surprise in store for him. The final plays are 17 to 26 to 19. Then



Copyright by Millard Hopper

22 to 23 to 16, to 7, to 14 and the game is over.

Dividing Forty-five

CAN you divide 45 into four parts, so that the first part with two added, the second with two subtracted, the third divided by two, and the fourth multiplied by two equal each other?

Solution: The four numbers are: 8, 12, 20, 5.

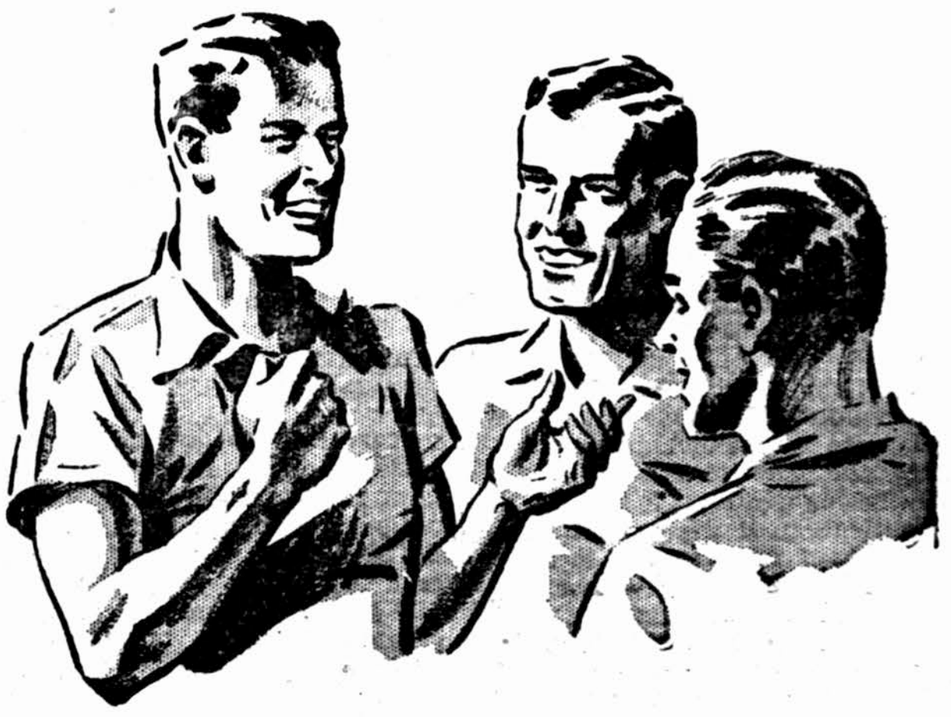
How would you arrange four nines to make one hundred?

Solution: 99 9/9.

Geographical

WHAT well-known country has as its possessions an island named Tutuila and three attendant islets named Tau, Olesinga and Ofu?

Answer: Tutuila is a Samoan Island, which, with its three attendant islets, was acquired by the United States of America in 1899. They are located in the South Pacific Ocean. The harbor of Tutuila is well known as Page-Page.



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Starving India:

(Continued from Page 3.)

feature of rice, particularly when milled. The much superior wheat is too expensive to be used on a wide scale. Millet is the staple diet of many Indians, and is notably deficient in calcium.

Pulse (peas, lentils, beans, vetch and groundnuts) provide valuable additions to cereal diets as their protein and mineral contents are relatively high, although variable. The cultivation of the groundnuts has increased rapidly in recent years, but so much is exported that the internal consumption remains low, although its extended use in Indian diets would correct a great many nutritive deficiencies. The fact is that India is a debtor country and the consequent need for export causes her to send abroad a good deal of foodstuffs which she urgently requires for the nutrition of her own people. Thus need for export has also caused the development of exportable non-food crops on land which could produce food for home consumption.

Vegetarianism

Most Indians eat diets which are vegetarian. The reasons for vegetarianism are largely based on the religious belief that the injury of animals is sinful. A further reason, which may have been partly responsible for the religious taboo, is the ease with which meat decomposes in a hot climate and the possibility of contracting infection through eating diseased flesh.

Although a carefully chosen vegetarian diet may be perfectly adequate in protein content, those of many Indians are found to be either lacking in essentials or merely on the margin of sufficiency. Terroine, in his investigations, has shown that the biological value of a mixture of proteins may exceed either of them separately. Hence these Indian diets could be made completely adequate by supplementing them with even small amounts of first class or animal, protein. Meat and fish are most suitable for this purpose, and their inclusion should be encouraged where no economic or religious objection exists. Otherwise eggs and milk will provide proteins with a similar effect.

Poverty The Root Cause

Such surveys as have been made show that the diets of the peasants and landless agricultural workers are as unsatisfactory as those of other sections of the community. This is not surprising when it is realised that the average wage even in the comparatively prosperous province of the Punjab is between 7d and 1/2 a day in the rural areas. The average wages in the mining industry vary between 10d a day for unskilled workers (less for women) and 2/1d. per day for miners.

Inquiries into about 2,000 working class budgets from various parts of India showed that about 60 per cent of them spent on food a sum less than that considered to be a minimum by the Bombay Textile Labour Union, and this inquiry did not include the lowest wage earners. Although the inquiry yielded no information on the quality of the diet, the general type of food which could be purchased by the sums spent would be deficient in milk, milk products and proper vegetables the protein content and especially fat (and therefore vitamins A and D) being particularly low.

This low food consumption is certainly one of the main causes of the inefficiency of Indian labour, and the payment of adequate minimum standards of wages, quite apart from its humanitarian value, would result in increased productivity. If the wage increases were brought about gradually it would be possible, by effecting economies of organisation, to avoid nullifying the increased wages by increased prices.

The author refers to a most striking series of experiments carried out by McCarrison, in which groups of rats were fed diets resembling as far as possible those of a number of Indian communities. Very marked differences between the growth rates of the rats in different groups were observed, and there was a correlation between the condition of the rats and the general physique of the communities whose diets were compared.

In India, as elsewhere, the root cause of malnutrition is poverty, and this must be remedied before any real improvement can occur. Nevertheless, the importance of education and propaganda must not be neglected. The resignation of the masses to exploitation and poverty and the complacency of the privileged classes are among the biggest obstacles to social amelioration. A nation-wide campaign against malnutrition and ill health must be preceded by a recognition of the existence of these evils and a desire for "better living," a desire which can hardly be said to exist at present. The defeatism of the Indian workers has caused them to endow the docile toleration of social and economic disabilities with a spiritual value, and it is this attitude which must be changed before propaganda against malnutrition will have a united response.

Overpopulation And Nutrition

We now come to the question of overpopulation as being a basic cause of the depressing state of nutrition of all classes of the Indian people.

The increase in population of India between 1921 and 1931 was 50 millions, and this fact has led many to the Malthusian view that in the near future the population will have caught up with the food supply. This increase is actually smaller proportionally than that in England throughout each decade of the nineteenth century, so that whereas the population of England has increased by 53.8 per cent during the last 50 years, that of India has increased by only 39 per cent. There is therefore nothing unprecedented about the increase in the Indian population. The Malthusian view also assumes that the agricultural production will not increase proportionally, but owing to the primitive nature of Indian agriculture it is capable of enormous improvements in productivity. Thus the grim results foreseen by Malthus can be avoided in India just as they were avoided in Europe—by increasing the food supply scientifically so that it keeps pace with the population growth. There is also evidence that in India, as in Europe an increased food supply and raised standard of living would actually lower the birth rate.

The 'Oslo Breakfast'

Dealing with the problem of applying the knowledge of nutritional science, Dr. Gangulee offers a number of suggestions.

The poor nutritive condition of school children has already been noticed. One remedy would be the provision of a fruit and vegetable garden for each residential school, which besides providing certain valuable foods could also be used for horticultural instruction. For non-residential school the "Oslo breakfast" scheme should be adopted, that is the supply of free or cheap meals containing a high proportion of protective foods, half an hour before classes begin.

Workers' Canteens

As regards the industrial workers' diet, the standard of food should be increaed by instituting a method of control of food vendors and eating houses in which the sale of inferior and even adulterated food is now frequent. The establishment of canteens in factories would have many advantageous effects on the workers' nutrition, but in India there are difficulties inherent in the religious and social system. Nevertheless, there would seem to be scope for a modified form of canteen organised by the trade unions.

Follow The U. S. S. R.

But all these methods of improving the diet of the people are mere palliatives. For a radical cure of the widespread malnutrition and undernourishment, we have to reorganise and readjust the entire socio-economic structure.

Recent investigations prove conclusively that in the West, where increased productivity has been achieved, malnutrition has not been banished.

The first step towards a planned agriculture in India would be a deliberate effort to increase the yield and acreage of the food crops and to ensure that they are grown in preference to non-food crops. The surveying of the arable land and the collection of geological and meteorological data would be required as a basis for planned agriculture.

The replenishment of the soil is another method should be employed to increase the value of crops. The use of cow dung for fuel is indefensible, and its use as manure along with a judicious system of green manuring seems the only practical method of restoring the fertility to the soil. The use of artificial fertilisers is too expensive for large scale application, and crops produced with their aid have a reduced nutritive value.

An intensive study of plant genetics and ecology similar to that of the U.S.S.R. would yield results which might be of enormous value.

The method of marketing agricultural produce requires control. The demands of landlords, moneylenders, shopkeepers and others on the peasant forces him to sell for cash a large proportion of his crop than he can afford—leaving him without adequate sustenance. The weeding out of a number of parasitic middlemen would help to solve this problem.

'Soya' Bean And Alfalfa

The introduction of the soya bean, which is highly nutritious and may be used in a variety of ways, would be of great benefit. Soya flour mixed with cereals such as rice or wheat would considerably increase the protein mineral and vitamin content of the usual vegetarian diet. It possesses the further advantage of being a hardy plant which is easy to cultivate. Another crop with similar advantages is alfalfa, and its cultivation should be extended.

Horticulture has so far entered into no general scheme of agricultural development, but the organisation of garden plots for the cultivation of fruits and vegetables would do much to improve the supply of protective foods.

The desirability of increasing milk production is obvious, and this requires an improvement in animal husbandry. There are many difficulties to be overcome; the greatest is the poor quality of the pasture on which the cows are fed. The adoption of a system of rotation which includes a leguminous fodder crop might help. Also the dairy industry should be organised, perhaps on a co-operative basis, and the tenure of land be made more secure for herdsmen than it is now and, finally methods should be made more scientific to ensure a high quality product.

The development of the fishing industry would be a further abundant source of valuable food as well as perhaps providing various commodities for export.

Work Of The Coonoor Laboratories

The bulk of the research on Indian nutrition has been carried out at Coonoor under Sir Robert McCarrison and Dr. W. R. Aykroyd and in the department of Biochemistry in the All-India Institute of Public Health at Calcutta. These laboratories are collaborating at present in an investigation of the nutritive value of some 300 Indian foodstuffs. Dietary surveys are being made from which it is possible to judge the adequacy—and advice on the improvement—of the food consumed. It is hoped to extend this type of investigation and to obtain information relating dietary habits to economic status, local agricultural conditions and similar factors. Apart from a recent block grant of £11,250 the Coonoor Institute has available an annual sum of between £6,000 and £7,500 for nutritional research.

"We're out looking for fires—you've no idea how it gets on yer nerves just sitting in the station waiting for the bell to ring."

Problem Of India's Defence

(Continued from page 1)

fessional soldiers, some of whom may even belong to a different nationality altogether like the Swiss and Irish guards of the French Kings or the Gurka hirelings of the Indian army. No mercenaries can stand, without running amuck the dreadful massacres which are now called trench fights at close quarters. The latter are possible because of the self-effacing enthusiam, fierceness, and heroism of the petty clerk, the small-town artisan, the humble workman, and many a village Hampden, who lifted with the 'elan' of a great purpose, rushes to join up in the game of destruction.

National Volunteer Corps

In the life of a nation, the essence of the past is the tincture of the future. Indian history tells us that we have been least successful in resisting foreign invasions when reliance was placed on hired armies whose strength and inspiration were not broadbased on the sentiments and loyalties of the people. "The supreme need of the hour for India is therefore the inauguration of a national para-military volunteer movement which will form a second line of defence to the country and which will prevent our people from"

"....bending before the blast
And let the thundering legions past",

but will make every mother's son in India shout a challenge, in the poet's words,

"Come one and come all! This rock shall fly,
From its firm base, as soon as I".

There are five lakhs of villages in British India. These should be organised into groups of 50 villages each group comprising approximately twenty thousand people. For each group a competent gymnastic-cum-military instructor should be provided by the State with an efficient assistant. Ten thousand such instructors should be speedily trained up, preference being given to men with good general education and experience in the University Training Corps or in the volunteer battalions. Since popular training will be part-time work, these instructors may be employed when possible in school teaching or in such similar vocation with some leisure. Each village group should supply two full companies of about 250 men. These will be trained thrice a week for two hours at a time at a Central parade ground allotted for the group.

Methods Of Instruction

The instruction will initially consist of physical training, drill, elementary tactics, (taught orally) and handling of weapons (dummy rifles being used for the purpose). As the tuition progresses, real fire-arms should be issued and efficient practice in aiming, shooting and care of weapons should be given along with a little more advanced initiation into strategy and tactics. The more promising and intelligent of the companies should be instructed in machine and anti-aircraft gunnery, the group being equipped for this purpose with the necessary weapons and ammunition. The cost of running each group should not exceed Rs. 3,000 in a year, assuming that all incidental manual work is done on a voluntary and gratuitous basis. The recurring expenditure of about two or three crores will be worth incurring as well as the initial outlay. Which will amount to (at Rs. 20,000 per unit) some 20 crores of rupees.

Valuable Auxiliary

If the training is carried on with efficiency and despatch, we shall have in a short time, a volunteer army of nearly three million men, whose numbers will be distributed somewhat evenly throughout the country and who will form valuable auxiliaries to the regular army when trouble breaks out. The structure of this volunteer organisation will be pyramidal, the village units should be co-ordinated into district units which in their turn will be concentrated under a provincial headquarters which will control, inspect, and guide the dispersed village units. The organisation will have its own specialised branches, like cavalry, a light armoured car corps, tank squadrons, and anti-aircraft battalions. Even auxiliary services like supply and transport, medical aid, and engineering can be dovetailed into the organisation on a non-compulsory and non-stipendiary basis. In the event of a resort to the 'ultima ratio' of international disputes, the auxiliaries will merely step out of their civilian life into their allotted military posts without serious dislocation to public life. In the big cities which are specially vulnerable to air-attack, air-wardens, and squads of assistants should be appointed (as is done in Germany) and trained in the arts of aerial defence. The training should be rendered as realistic as possible by mock attacks and raids, and enlivened by mass parades, camps and competitions, which serve a useful purpose in reviving flagging energies, and in focusing public attention on the crucial need of the hour.

The Name

The name of the organisation should be an index of its national status. "Hindustan Seva Dal" appears to be an appropriate piece of nomenclature, since it will not suffer from the inconveniently pacific association attached to the un-Indian phrase, "Congress Volunteers". The uniform of the "Seva Dal" must be devised with care and forethought, for there is more in a cunningly contrived outfit than is dreamt of in the negative philosophy of our erstwhile non-co-operators. For one thing, the uniform is a great solvent of caste, since men who get into the livery of national service cease to set much store on their pedigree or natal prerogatives. Standing shoulder to shoulder, inspired with the same high purpose, and animated with the same trenchant aspirations, they forget religion, community, and race in the service of the motherland.

Rifle Clubs

In addition to this volunteer organisation we must be equipped with rifle clubs in every important village containing say more than a thousand inhabitants. These clubs will be inexpensive to start with and to run and will infuse a spirit of preparedness and of gentle rivalry among the youth of the villages. In Russia, such clubs (patronised by the patriotic of both sexes) are of universal occurrence and are stated to have resulted in the teaching of the rudiments of fire-arm to millions of young Communists. In our country even if one lakh of village clubs (each catering to about 50 members) are brought into being, within the short space of one year, we should have five million enthusiastic youths with a bowing acquaintance with fire-arms exercise.

The Universities And Colleges

In the colleges and universities military training should be made compulsory for all those physically fit for it. It must be remembered that the Cadet Corps of the English Colleges are the recruiting ground for many officers of the English army. The present martial schooling given in the U.T.C. is somewhat amateurish and will not pass muster in the most elementary military school. It requires to be raised in quality and extended in quantity. In the pre-university teaching institutions also, the emphasis laid on physical education and bodily fitness has to be multiplied. At present, the physique of most of our students is of the C3 variety. Thanks to a highly literary education, unhealthy surroundings and an impoverished diet, our younger generation of students specially in Bengal and in South India is growing up in a physical degeneracy which would be appalling were it not so universal as to escape pointed notice. While we do not want to copy the American plan of turning out universities into big play grounds with a few study halls attached, we should urgently increase the opportunities of our students for indulging in sports, gymnastics and general physical culture. The Japanese system of "Judo" should be an object lesson to us. With an inherited bodily stature much inferior to most Aryan races and with a diet greatly restricted in variety and sustenance, they have yet built up a nation which in vitality, hardihood, and endurance is second to none in the world. By careful nurture, they have more than made up the deficiencies of nature.

The Language Problem

The absence of a common language has been the bane of India through the ages. Yet, we have in "Hindustani" and its dialectic variants, a language spoken by the largest group of people in the world, taking precedence even over English in this respect. Hindustani has permeated, with an insidiousness truly amazing into even the Dravidian tongues, about 50 per cent. of whose vocabulary is of Sanskrit origin. Hindusthani is so easy to learn that even Europeans find little difficulty in acquiring a creditable fluency in it while the South Indian children take to it like duck to water. For military solidarity, a common language is a 'sine qua non' so that even in Switzerland, which has three languages, the army jargon is German. In our country, the spread of Hindusthani should be accelerated.

With the wide diffusion of a common tongue should proceed the education of our promising youngmen in various languages of the world with the ultimate view of forming our own Diplomatic Corps, Consular Service, and Intelligence Staff. Colleges of military science should be established at prominent centres of learning to round off the army education of the cadets, who would be taught military geography and history, strategy and tactics, advanced ballistics, the chemistry of modern warfare, and also initiated into the profound mysteries of secret codes, cryptography and counter-espionage.

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LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

SHOPPER: "What is the use to which this article is put?"

Clerk: "I really don't know—but I think it is intended to be sold for a Christmas present."

* * * *

"PROGRESS is hitting our town."

"How's that?"

"At church the other Sunday somebody dropped a zipper in the collection plate."

* * * *

A BUSINESSMAN thought his staff was lazy, so he pinned up the following notice:

"Bread is the staff of life but that is no reason why the life of our staff should be one continual loaf."

* * * *

"I'D like an old-fashioned book for a change, if you've got any."

"We have The Last Days of Pompeii,' Miss."

"Oh, and what did the poor chap die of?"

"Some form of eruption.'

* * * *

THE other day a bus was pulled up suddenly by traffic lights at a corner. A very old baby car coming behind bumped into the bus.

Thereupon the conductor shouted reproachfully at the driver of the car, "Tell me, what do you use for brakes when there isn't a bus handy?"

* * * *

IT was Monday morning. The rent collector's bag was getting heavy, but his heart was light till he reached the house of Mrs. Mackay. Master Mackay opened the door.

"Mither and faither are oot," he said. "Will you call on Friday?"

"H'm!" said the collector. "And why on Friday, my little man?"

"That's what I dinna ken," said the boy. "We're flittin' on Thursday."

* * * *

"YOU say you sang at the Metropolitan Opera? What was the aria?"

"Ten thousand square feet."

* * * *

THE teacher had been giving a lesson on modern inventions to his class.

"Can any of you boys," he said "tell me of anything of importance which did not exist fifty years ago?"

"Me," exclaimed one of them.

* * * *

SCHOOLMASTER: "What is your father?"

New pupils: "E's me father."

"Yes, but what is he?"

"Oh, 'e's me stepfather."

"Yes yes! But what does he do? Does he sweep chimneys, or drive an omnibus, or what?"

"What! 'E drive omnibuses? No. Why 'e aint done nothin' since we 'ad 'im!"

THERE are only two reasons for worry; you are either successful or you are not successful. If you are successful there is nothing to worry about; if you are not successful there are only two things to worry about. Your health is either good or you are sick. If your health is good there is nothing to worry about; if you are sick there are again only two things to worry about. You are either going to get well or you are going to die. If you are going to get well there is nothing to worry about, if you are going to die there are again only two things to worry about. You are either going to Heaven or you are not. If you are going to Heaven there is nothing to worry about, if you are not you will be so busy shaking hands with your old friends that you won't have time to worry at all. So why worry?

* * * *

A CERTAIN inspector, noted for his fault-finding propensities was inspecting a portion of the Trans-Canada highway. He grumbled at everything—the crown was not high enough, the shoulder too steep, the ditches not deep enough, and so on.

The foreman bore it all patiently? then he straightened up to his full height and looked squarely at the inspector: "How is she for length?" he asked.

BUTLER (to timid suitor): 'Yes, Sir Nigel is expecting you, sir. You'll find him in the armoury. I'll keep the front door open for you, sir."

* * * *

MOTHER—"What did your father say when you smashed the new car?"

Son—"Shall I leave out the swear words?"

Mother—"Yes of course."

Son—"He didn't say a word."

* * * *

TWO students met the village idiot, and one asked him: "What is 100?"

"I am one," he replied, "and you are the two nothings."

* * * *

A VISITOR was talking to one of the unfortunate inmates of an asylum.

"And so you say you are George Washington? The last time I was here you said you were Napoleon."

"So I was," came the reply. "But that was by my first wife."

* * * *

"SORRY I can't stop, old boy, but I've got to go home and explain to the wife."

"Explain what?"

"I don't know till I get home."

* * * *

TEACHER—"Where is the capital of England?"

"All over the world."

"WHAT happens when light falls into water at an angle of 45 degrees?" asked the teacher.

"It goes out, sir," said the bright pupil.

* * * *

"I'VE given up bridge and play only chess."

"Well, that takes brains."

"To play chess?"

"No, to give up bridge."

* * * *

"ONE thing you must say about boxers is that they are ethical."

"What do you mean?"

"Well, they must always look out for the rights of others."

* * * *

FISH Dealer—"Lobsters, lady? Fine lobsters. See, they're all alive."

Bride—"Yes, of course. But are they fresh?"

* * * *

"MY DEAR, Irma has just told me—she's taken the Count after all! Isn't it a scream!"

"It's a knockout!"

* * * *

AFTER a long talk on the value of peace, goodwill and disarmament, a teacher asked his class if the objected to war.

Boy—"Yes, sir. I do."

Teacher—"Good. Now tell us why."

Boy—"Because, sir, wars make history—and I hate history!"

Our Humorist At Large

JOIN THE NAVY
AND SEE THE WORLD
JOIN THE ARMY
"BEFORE I DECIDE I MUST FIND OUT WHO GETS THE BIGGER SALARY—AN ADMIRAL OR A GENERAL"

THE
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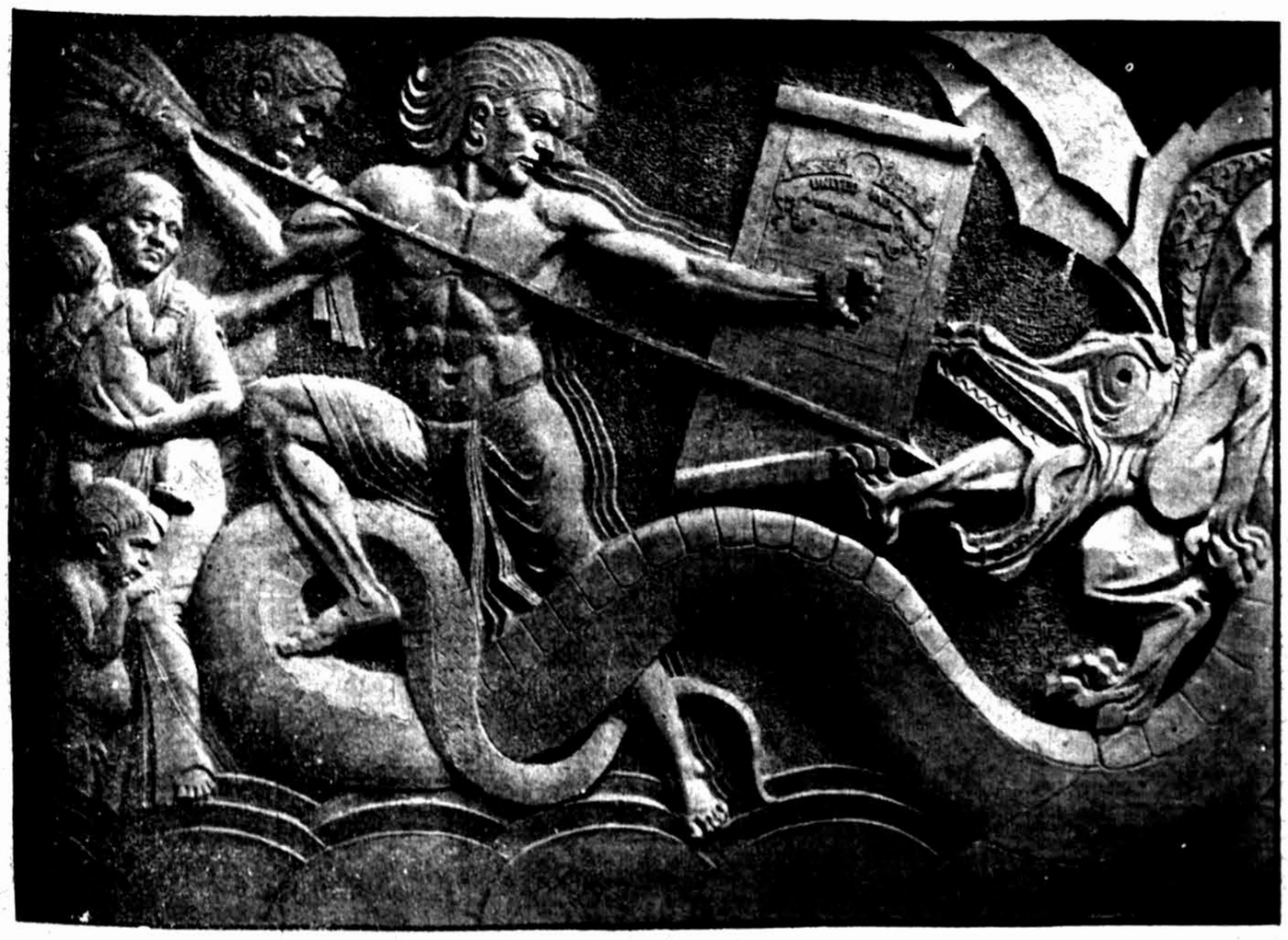
AGE OF INNOCENCE

"Playing With Water".
—B. J. Parekh.

"BALANCING ACT"
—M. B. Bhimde.

"Just Happy"
—N. D. Damodardas.



A high-relief panel in reinforced concrete designed by Mr. V. R. Ambarker, Director, Industrial Art Studio, and Sculptured by Mr. V. P. Karmarkar, F. R. S. A.

The Qutab Minar.
—Amin Mohd. Khan.

AT FRENCH POLICE COLLEGE.

Young constables learning how to direct traffic by use of their distinctive white batons. The college was recently opened by M. Albert Sarraut, Minister of the Interior.

THIS STAMP CAUSED TROUBLE

The Air Mail Stamp issued by the Nicaragua Govt. which brought a protest from the neigbouring republic of Honduras. The stamp shows a map of Nicaragua including 10,000 sq. miles of territory claimed by Honduras.

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April 16, 1939.

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